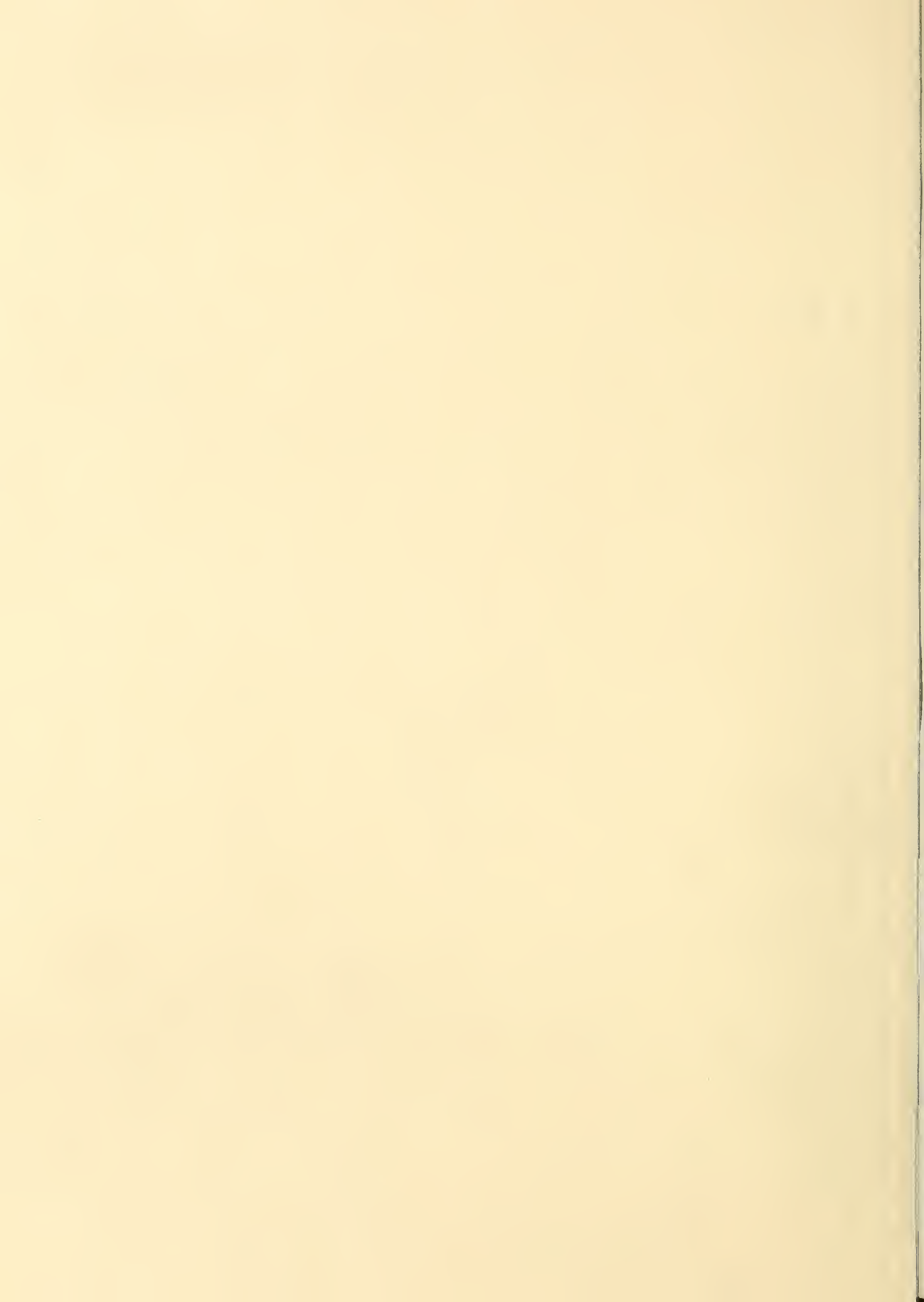


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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LVII, No. 61

Section 1

June 11, 1935

## COMMUNICATIONS REGULATION

Leaders of the telegraph and telephone industry yesterday were commanded by the Federal Communications Commission to confine their official connections to a single company. The order, one of the most sweeping of its kind ever issued by a Federal regulatory body, went to ten officers and directors of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, the International Telephone & Telegraph Company, the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Radio Corporation of America Communications and subsidiaries. In each instance they had asked permission under the communications law to serve on the boards of subsidiary companies. All already held the jobs they wanted to continue. (A.P.)

## CANADIAN GRAIN BILL

An Ottawa report by the Associated Press says the Canadian Government would be given a virtual monopoly on inter-provincial and export grain trading under a bill introduced in the House of Commons yesterday by Prime Minister Bennett. The measure would place all grain elevators in the four western provinces under the exclusive control of the proposed Canadian control board. It is expected to end operations in futures now made on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

## PASTEURIZATION OF MILK URGED

In order to broaden the use of certified milk, the pasteurization of part of the certified milk supply was suggested by Dr. Hugh L. Dwyer of Kansas City, president of the American Association of Medical Milk Commissions, in an address to the joint annual conference of that association with the Certified Milk Producers Association of America, which opened yesterday at Atlantic City. Dr. Dwyer said the use of certified milk was hampered not only by its high prices but by the fact that many health officers and sanitarians would never give their unqualified endorsement to any raw milk, however certified. (New York Times.)

## SEAPORT CONFERENCE

The United States must increase its imports if it is to increase its exports, Mayor La Guardia of New York City declared yesterday before the first national conference of seaport cities on international trade. Mayor La Guardia, who called the conference, suggested that it might aid in the revival of foreign trade if the seaport mayors would act together to reduce port charges. Other speakers agreed that the United States must increase its purchases abroad if it is to sell more of its own products in foreign countries and demanded a downward revision of tariffs. (New York Times.)

**Spanish Sugar Control** Provisions governing the restriction of sugar production in Spain have been laid down in a decree issued April 14, by the terms of which the crop reduction is not to exceed 30 percent of the area planted in 1934, with a margin of 10 percent for exceptional areas. The closing of factories, or the reduction of capacities, are made subject to the approval of the government. Beet contract terms for 1935 are required to be adjusted to those in effect last year. Measures for the restriction of production have been made necessary by the heavy stocks on hand in the country, which on April 1, 1935, amounted to 300,000 metric tons, equal to a year's consumption. (Facts About Sugar, June.)

**Lilies in England** The Gardeners' Chronicle (London) for May 25, in an article on "Lilies: 1910-1935" says: "...Whether lilies will ever be popular flowers in the sense that daffodils and tulips, for instance, are popular, is a point that the future alone can decide, and as the species, with a few exceptions, must always be caviare to the multitude, the point will turn on the ability of hybridisers to deal with lilies as they have dealt with daffodils and tulips. To those who have an inherent dislike of any tampering with a lovely genus of plants, the hybridising activities of the last few years are disturbing, possibly because so many hybrid lilies lack the finer qualities of either parent. If, however, the matter is carried to its logical conclusion, is there anyone who can cavil at *L. Parlmanii* of the past, or *L. testaceum* and *L. umbellatum*--two of the most useful garden lilies we have--because they are not thoroughbred? If only the process of hybridisation is carried on with discretion and the mantle of the late D. W. Griffiths of Washington, U.S.A., descends on someone who will do for lilies what P. D. Williams has done for daffodils, horticulture will be the better for it..."

**Crop Loans** The Farm Credit Administration has announced that June 15 will be the last date upon which the emergency crop and feed loan division will receive applications for crop loans. (A.P.)

**Civil Service Examination** The Civil Service Commission has announced the following unassembled examinations, applications for which must be on file by July 1: farm loan registrar, \$4,600; deputy farm loan registrar, \$3,500.

**Sea Food Consumption** Government figures show that 22,000,000 more pounds of fish were handled through New England ports alone in the first three months of this year than in the same period of last year, says an Associated Press report. No figures on the consumption of canned salmon, tuna fish and fresh shrimp and oysters during those months were available, but during 1934 the country ate \$20,000,000 more of these products than the year before. This was exclusive of the fresh fish eaten. Nevertheless, officials of the Bureau of Fisheries said the per



capita consumption of fish in the United States was still only 13.3 pounds a year, compared with 55 pounds a person for Japan, 52 pounds in Sweden, 44 pounds for Norway, 39 pounds for Denmark, 37 pounds for Portugal and 35 pounds for England and Wales.

**World Cotton**                      Advices from foreign cotton mill centers and foreign yarn and cloth markets reflect the revolutionary changes that are taking place in the world cotton trade, according to a report by the New York Cotton Exchange. Developments in the world textile industry point to new competitive conditions, particularly from the cotton standpoint, it is stated. British mills, continuing their desperate struggle to retain and regain export markets for cotton goods, find it impossible to lift their operations above 75 or 80 percent, on an average, although they accept business on most meager margins. They have no difficulty in obtaining raw material supplies, but face the problem of disposing of their output. Argentina has created a national cotton board to promote cotton production in that country. While the United States is exporting ginning machinery to Brazil and other foreign cotton-growing countries at a high rate, Great Britain is exporting increasing quantities of textile manufacturing machinery to numerous foreign countries, particularly India, China and Brazil, indicating a further development of cotton manufacturing in foreign cotton-growing countries. (Washington Post, June 10.) :

**Grain in U.S.S.R.**                      The spring planting of grain is virtually complete throughout the Soviet Union, says a recent Moscow report to the New York Times. So swift has been the planting and so abundant the rain that experts of the Commissariat for Agriculture are predicting a bumper crop, far above last year's. Their belief that there is every prospect of a large harvest is shared by qualified foreign observers there. By June 1 there had been sown more than 220,000,000 acres of the 224,000,000 that will be under grain this year. This year's planting is reported to have been better done than ever before, partly because of more effective operation of the collective farms as a result of experience and partly because of a large increase in the amount of farm machinery available. About 99,000 new tractors have been added to agricultural equipment this year and 21,000 new combines will help the harvest. This year the individual peasant is disappearing as a crop-producing factor. It is asserted that more than 500,000 individual peasants joined the collectives in the first three months of this year and that literally thousands of new collective farms were organized this spring.

**R.F.D. for Books**              Citing facts to show that rural library service is "woefully inadequate" in New Hampshire, Henry Bailey Stevens, executive secretary, N.H. Extension Service, in an address recently forecast for the future an "R.F.D. for books". "We know from experience that farm families do not come to the village library enough," he said. "Well, then, why shouldn't the county library go to them just as the post office went to them with the advent of the R.F.D. in 1896? I give you a toast to the R.L.D. of the future--rural library delivery." (N.H. Extension Service.)

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

June 10--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.00-13.50; cows good 7.00-8.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.25-11.50; vealers good and choice 8.00-9.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-9.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.40-10.00; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.80-10.05; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.35-9.95; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.50-9.40. Slaughter sheep and lambs, spring lambs, good and choice 90 lbs down 8.60-9.75 (Note: Change in basis of quotations. Effective June 3 lambs born in spring of 1934 classified as yearlings).

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap.  $102\frac{3}{4}$ - $104\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\*Minneap.  $101\frac{3}{4}$ - $103\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap.  $86\frac{1}{4}$ - $90\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 1 Durum, Duluth,  $90\frac{1}{4}$ - $103\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C.  $87\frac{1}{2}$ - $91\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 96 (Nom); No. 2 S.R. Wr. St. Louis  $86\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland  $70\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap.  $46\frac{3}{4}$ - $48\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C.  $90\frac{1}{2}$ - $91\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis  $88\frac{1}{2}$ - $89\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 3 yellow, Chi.  $85\frac{1}{2}$ - $85\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 mixed, Chi.  $85\frac{1}{2}$  (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 38  $1/8$ -39  $1/8$ ; K.C. 39-43; Chi.  $38\frac{1}{4}$ -40; St. Louis 41; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 81-86; Fair to good malting, Minneap. 65-70; No. 2, Minneap. 47-48; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 168-176.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes brought \$2.50-\$2.85 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$2 f.o.b. Washington. Virginia Cobblers \$2.15-\$3 in a few markets; \$2.25 f.o.b. Eastern Shore, Alabama and Mississippi Bliss Triumphs \$1.80-\$2 sacked per 100 pounds in consuming centers. Maine sacked Green Mountains 60¢-\$1.10 in the East; 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 60¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 40¢ f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions brought \$1.60-\$2 per 50-pound sack in city markets; \$1.60 f.o.b. North Texas Points. California Salmon Meat cantaloupes \$2.75-\$3.75 per standard crate of 45 melons in a few cities; \$1.65-\$1.75 f.o.b. Brawley. Georgia Early Rose peaches, all sizes, 65¢-\$1.50 per  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel basket in terminal markets; 40¢-60¢ f.o.b. Macon. Florida Tom Watson watermelons, 26-30 pound average, auction sales, \$280-\$315 bulk per car in New York City; \$90-\$100 f.o.b. Leesburg.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 14 points from the previous close to 11.99 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.03 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 13 points to 11.56 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 10 points to 11.52 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $24\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 91 Score,  $24\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 24 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats,  $15\frac{1}{2}$ -16 cents; S.Daisies,  $14\frac{3}{4}$ -15 cents; Y.Americas,  $15\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials,  $25\frac{1}{2}$ - $27\frac{3}{4}$  cents; Standards, 25- $25\frac{1}{4}$  cents; Firsts,  $24\frac{1}{4}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



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Vol. LVII, No. 62

Section 1

June 12, 1935

## NORTHWEST FARMING

Generous spring rains in the Northwest have improved crop prospects so much that the farmer is buying new land and machinery with full faith in the future, Charles F.

Collisson, farm editor of the Minneapolis Tribune, told the Advertising Federation convention at Chicago last night. "Sunshine and showers are pulling millions of new wealth right out of the soil," Mr. Collisson said. "High buying power zooms upward with sprouting corn and grains. Motor car and implement firms now enjoy a rush of orders. Farm lands are selling again, at \$10 to \$20 higher than last year, mostly to farmers." (Washington Post.)

## PASTUERIZED CERTIFIED MILK

Permissive pasteurization was voted into the official "Methods and Standards for the Production of Certified

Milk" at Atlantic City yesterday at the close of a two-day

joint session of the Certified Milk Producers Association of America and the American Association of Medical Milk Commissions which supervise their supply. The action permits producers of certified milk throughout the United States to make a pasteurized certified milk in addition to the widely known raw certified milk, which is sold just as it comes from specially safe guarded cows. No obligation to pasteurize all certified milk is involved. (New York Times.)

## LAND BANK SECURITIES

The 12 Federal land banks yesterday called for retirement on July 1, \$269,000,000 of their 4 1/2 percent bonds.

These securities, variously callable in 1933, 1934 and 1935, were due in 1943, 1953, 1954 and 1955. In connection with the redemption, W. I. Myers, governor of the Farm Credit Administration, said: "The 4 1/2 percent bonds have been selling at substantial premiums, indicating that the callable bonds can be replaced by consolidated bonds bearing a lower rate of interest." (A.P.)

## DURABLE GOODS

The durable goods industry was urged yesterday by Herman H. Lind, Toledo, general manager of the National Machine Tool Manufacturers Association, to regain its old aggressiveness and deliver the knockout blow to the depression. Speaking before the Industrial Marketing Conference group of the Advertising Federation of America convention, Lind said real "recovery will have been accomplished when employable persons have or can get jobs." (A.P.)

Power for Farmers                      "Of the 6 million farms in the country, about 800,000 are 'electrified', but only 650,000 have 'high line' service," says Business Week (June 8). "...Many of the Rural Electrification Administration's plans will call for serving territory not now occupied, and not likely to be occupied to any extent, by private interests, and where reliance for the generation of power, if 'high line' extensions are not economically feasible, must be on new plants, probably diesel powered. The small hydro plant, while not to be overlooked, takes more time to build--important and limiting consideration under the terms of the work relief program. The cost per mile of rural lines will be held below \$1,000, including step-down transformers to serve 3 customers...The government will participate in the financing of rural lines to the extent of offering loans, not grants, at 3 percent interest, to be amortized over a period of 20 years. Cooke (head of the REA) is opposed to outright grants; insists that rural electrification can be advanced on a business basis...Apportioning of miles of new rural lines will be by districts rather than by states. Included in the formula are considerations of number of farms, their size, whether owner operated, the farms' income, and of course the availability of relief labor in the area. Cooke is counting on procuring a substantial part of his rural electric loads from water pumping--particularly from pumping to supply supplemental farm irrigation..."

Railroad Equipment                      Extensive revamping of railroad equipment to bring it more in line with the needs of the shipper is among major suggestions advanced in a report on handling of railroad freight traffic made public by Railroad Coordinator Eastman. The report points out that the average age of railroad freight cars on July 1, 1933, was 15.6 years, with resulting high maintenance charges. It urges that movement of carlot traffic could be handled better by expanding the use of containers. Two sizes are recommended, one loading two to the flat car, the other five. The report, the result of two years work, demonstrates the need for a thorough re-examination of the railroads' operating methods, service and equipment in the light of modern commercial needs and competitive transportation conditions, Mr. Eastman declared. (Wall Street Journal, June 8.)

Wildlife Guide                      To South Dakota goes the credit for the first comprehensive state guide in wildlife conservation for 4-H clubs, This handy little bulletin of 52 pages was prepared by Floyd A. Johnson, published by the South Dakota Game and Fish Department and distributed by the Agricultural Extension Service of the South Dakota College of Agriculture. It contains excellent information on practically every phase of wildlife conservation, with special stress upon the things boys and girls themselves can do, in cooperation with the State Game and Fish Department, to improve game and fish conditions on the farms and ranches. (Field & Stream, July.)



Congress,                    Considering bills on the calendar, the Senate passed  
June 10                    the following: H.R. 7160 to provide for research into agri-  
                             culture and for further development of cooperative extension  
work and the endowment and support of land-grant colleges (this bill will  
be sent back to the House for its concurrence in the Senate amendments);  
H.R. 7982 to amend the migratory bird hunting stamp act and other acts  
relating to game and other wildlife administered by the Department of Ag-  
riculture (this bill will be sent back to the House for its concurrence  
in the Senate amendment); S. 2649 to provide for a recreation area within  
the Prescott National Forest, Arizona.

Farm Value                    "Farm real estate values generally throughout the  
Survey                    United States have improved considerably during the past  
                             year," says Joseph M. Guilfoyle in the Wall Street Journal  
(June 10), "with the result that demand for this type of property from both  
farmers who intend to occupy the farms and business men who are seeking  
safety and a fair return on their investment is greater than in some time,  
a survey by the Wall Street Journal reveals. The survey also disclosed  
that outstanding mortgages are being reduced, although many of them are  
being financed through governmental agencies. Insurance companies and  
banks report that principal on loans held by them are being reduced, par-  
ticularly in the cotton section of eastern Arkansas and southeast Missouri,  
where the crop was good last year and in the irrigated sections of Arizona  
and California where favorable vegetable prices prevail. Naturally, there  
is very little activity in the dust area or in that section of the coun-  
try where the drought was most severe last summer. Even in those terri-  
tories, however, some land is changing hands..."

Textile                    "A research program which may be helpful in connection  
Fading                    with the various consumer standards programs now under way  
                             was recently completed at the National Bureau of Standards,"  
reports Industrial Standardization (June). "Seven pieces of dyed textiles  
were selected for test to determine the degree of fading which takes place  
under various light intensities and humidity conditions...It was discovered  
that the time of exposure required to produce a given amount of fading at  
intensity 0.1 may be anywhere from 10 times to only 2 times that required  
at intensity 1. Thus, dyed fabrics which fade at a certain rate under noon  
sunlight do not necessarily fade at a relatively slower rate when exposed  
at another intensity, for example, that of the diffused daylight of a room.  
Also, it was determined that the rate of fading of some dyeings is not af-  
fected by a change in the relative humidity of the surrounding atmosphere  
of from 75 percent to 31 percent, but the rate of fading of others is  
retarded by a factor of 2. The findings of this research program may be  
expected to be of value in future projects on textiles carried on under the  
procedure of the consumer standards program of the American Standards Asso-  
ciation."

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

June 11--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations); Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.00-13.50; cows good 7.00-8.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.25-11.50; vealers good and choice 7.75-9.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-9.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.35-9.90; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.75-9.95; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.25-9.85; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.50-9.40; slaughter sheep and lambs, spring lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.15-9.50 (Note: Change in basis of quotations. Effective June 3 lambs born in spring of 1934 classified as yearlings.)

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North Carolina Cobbler potatoes ranged \$2.35-\$3 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$1.25-\$1.30 f.o.b. Washington. Virginia Cobblers \$2.25-\$3 in the East. Maine sacked Green Mountains 60¢-\$1.10 per 100 pounds in eastern markets. Wisconsin sacked Stock 60¢-65¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 40¢ f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$1.50-\$2.10 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$1.10-\$1.25 f.o.b. North Texas Points. Florida Tom Watson watermelons, auction sales, 28-30 pounds average, \$300-\$320 bulk per car in New York City; \$65-\$75 f.o.b. Leesburg. Georgia Early Rose peaches, all sizes, 50¢-\$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$  per half-bushel basket in city markets; 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. Macon. California Salmon Meat cantaloupes \$2.90-\$3.50 per standard crate of 45 melons in consuming centers; \$1.50-\$1.60 f.o.b. Brawley.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets was unchanged from the previous close at 11.99 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.18 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange were unchanged at 11.56 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 11.50 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 24 cents; 91 Score,  $23\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 90 Score,  $23\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats,  $15\frac{1}{2}$ -16 cents; S.Daisies,  $14\frac{3}{4}$ -15 cents; Y.Americas,  $15\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials,  $25\frac{1}{2}$ - $27\frac{3}{4}$  cents; Standards, 25- $25\frac{1}{4}$  cents; Firsts,  $24\frac{1}{4}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LVII, No. 63

Section 1

June 13, 1935

## HULL ON TRADE

Secretary of State Hull told the first national Conference of Seaport Cities on International Trade last night that international sanity required "both military and economic disarmament". He said extravagant expenditures in the race of armaments threatened to wipe out the gains already made toward economic recovery and that "isolationism" threatened the peace, security and stability of governments everywhere. Mr. Hull denied that this country's trade agreements had flooded domestic markets with foreign agricultural products. He pointed out that the "dribblets" of grain and fodder imported recently had come in over the tariffs of the act of 1930 and not under trade agreements. He added that these imports of fodder had offset by less than 2 percent the 45 percent shortage of domestic products caused by the prolonged drought. (New York Times.)

## CANADIAN WHEAT POOLS

An Ottawa report by the Canadian Press says John I. McFarland, head of the central selling agency of the western grain pools, controls between 200,000,000 and 225,000,000 bushels of wheat, which will be turned over to the proposed wheat board, R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister, announced yesterday in the House of Commons. In a fighting speech of almost two hours, Mr. Bennett defied Liberal members to oppose the McFarland operations with government-backed credit. He contended they preserved the solvency of the country and prevented ruin not only to farmers but to industrial Canada as well. "Is there a living man in Canada," said Mr. Bennett, moving second reading of the wheat board bill, "who would take the responsibility for the chaos that would have resulted if this action had not been taken?"

## U.S.-CANADA TRADE PACT

Prime Minister Bennett told Parliament yesterday that discussions between representatives of the Canadian and United States Governments for the conclusion of a reciprocal trade treaty would begin in Washington next week. He also made clear his power under the customs laws to conclude a tariff treaty without prior reference to Parliament where the concessions exchanged involved only downward revision. (New York Times.)

## BOND ISSUES

With filings under the securities act of 1933 approaching record proportions for June, and the total since January 1 at \$897,720,000, Chairman Kennedy of the Securities and Exchange Commission declared yesterday that at present "anybody who wants to finance securities seems able to do it." The chairman's conviction that the log jam in the capital markets seemed to have been broken received tangible support in an announcement by the commission of the formal filing with it yesterday of three bond issues for an aggregate of \$143,000,000. (Press.)



**Advertising Regulation** "State parks and parkways in New York are protected by law against the erection and maintenance of miscellaneous advertising signs, structures and devices next to them," says L. D. Bell, Long Island State Park Commission, in the American City (June). "An amendment to the state conservation law, enacted in 1934, prohibits the erection or maintenance of any advertising sign, structure, or device within 500 feet of the boundary of a state park or parkway except under written permit from the regional state park commission having jurisdiction over the park or parkway. In connection with a business conducted on the premises, the law allows, without permit, one sign not larger than 24 square feet placed on the front of the building not more than 15 feet above the ground..."

**Exports of Farm Equipment** The spurt in domestic sales of farm equipment--which has lifted the industry to its best levels since 1930--is being accompanied by a better demand in the foreign fields, says a Chicago report to the Wall Street Journal. Exports so far this year are running ahead of like 1934 months which, in turn, climbed above the levels of the year previous. Although the foreign pickup is still well under the very handsome levels of 1929 and 1930--and could hardly be called normal--it is, nevertheless, encouraging. In Argentina, sales of American-made farm equipment are on the upgrade. Most of it is for horse-drawn implements. Chile has shown some pickup. In neither instance has the tractor demand been impressive. A bright spot for some of the companies is South Africa where animal-drawn equipment is being bought in good quantity. Australian sales have been stimulated as have those of Cuba and the Scandinavian countries.

**Wildlife Management Training** Seth Gordon, president of the American Game Association, commenting in Field & Stream (June) on the professions of forestry and wildlife management, says: "...Almost 7,000 men have been graduated from our forest schools (over 400 of them this June) during the present century. These professional workers, scattered throughout the land, are doing a constructive job, molding public opinion...Where does wildlife management stand as a profession? Probably not over 200 men have taken special technical courses to fit themselves for game and fish management work. There are mighty few men in America in charge of wildlife management today who have made that their sole profession for 20 or more years. Our greatest need is trained man-power..."

**Competition** "Anyone looking for competition at its best will find in 4-H Clubs it in the rural part of America," says an editorial in the Country Gentleman (June). "With nearly one million boys and girls entered in it, 4-H club work surpasses any other competitive activity in which youthful America is engaged. The spirit of the competition it inspires is different from much that the term usually signifies. For the object of 4-H club work is not merely self-attainment but personal development, along full-rounded lines, as well. Back of each of the 1,500 spirited,

capable boys and girls assembled at the annual banquet of the International Livestock Show is a record of competitive excellence. The same sort of record goes with the scholarships and trips to state and national gatherings which give an added incentive to 4-H club effort. But more than against one another, each 4-club member is matching himself or herself against an unseen and formidable competitor. The mettle of this competitor is best described by the 4-H club motto, 'To make the best better.' That is the sort of competition which develops latent capacities, confidence and the practice of doing things well..."

**Tax Extension**            A two-year extension of taxes estimated to yield about \$475,000,000 this fiscal year has been voted by a House Ways and Means subcommittee. The levies are the "nuisance" taxes, most of which would expire June 30. These include 3-cent postage, levies on coal, copper, lumber, malt and petroleum; the Federal 1-cent a gallon gasoline tax and a long list of similar taxes on matches, electrical energy, automobiles, furs, perfumes, sporting goods, chewing gum and telephone and telegraph messages. (A.P.)

**Plant Quarantine Pact**            Consummation of a sanitary convention with Argentina, under which the two governments will promptly notify each other of the appearance and extent of plant diseases and insect pests dangerous to plant life has been announced by the State Department. The two governments will exchange regulations, publications and information on these diseases and pests and on new prevention and control methods, and each government undertakes to permit and facilitate the visits or stationing in its territories of experts of the other for studying and observing such diseases or pests. The latter provision is of value to the United States because of the extensive investigations performed abroad by representatives of the Department of Agriculture. (Florists Exchange, June 1.)

**Private Barter Agreements**        John W. Hazard reports in the Wall Street Journal (June 12): "The United States is carrying on a substantial part of its foreign trade in the form of barter deals by private companies, in which the oil and automobile industries have been playing the largest parts, it was learned in administration sources Thursday. Although officials refused to estimate the exact percentage of the total United States trade being conducted in this manner, it is believed that between 25 and 50 percent of our trade with Germany since last November has been conducted in this manner, and somewhat less proportions of our trade with Denmark, Italy, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Russia and Turkey. Most important items traded by this country are oil and automobiles, with the oil the more important. Cotton also is figuring largely in trades with Germany and an increase in these trades is predicted for the near future. Germany, it is understood, has practically exhausted foreign sources of cotton until the new foreign crops come in in about three or four months. Between now and then, that country will need about 500,000 bales of cotton..."



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

June 12--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.00-13.00; cows good 7.00-8.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.25-11.25; vealers good and choice 7.75-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-9.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.25-9.85; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.50-9.90; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.10-9.80; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.25-9.35. Slaughter sheep and lambs, spring lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.15-9.65. (Note: Change in basis of quotations. Effective June 3 lambs born in spring of 1934 classified as yearlings).

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap.  $99\frac{3}{4}$ - $100\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\*Minneap.  $98\frac{3}{4}$ - $99\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap.  $80\frac{3}{4}$ - $84\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 1 Durum, Duluth,  $84\frac{3}{4}$ - $97\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C.  $87\frac{1}{2}$ - $90\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi.  $93\frac{3}{4}$ - $94\frac{3}{8}$ ; St. Louis  $93\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis  $84\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 69; No. 2 rye, Minneap.  $44\frac{3}{4}$ - $46\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C.  $89\frac{1}{2}$ - $90\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 89; No. 3 yellow, Chi.  $86\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 mixed, Chi.  $84\frac{3}{4}$ - $84\frac{7}{8}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap.  $36\frac{1}{2}$ - $37\frac{1}{2}$ ; K.C.  $38\frac{1}{2}$ - $42\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi.  $38\frac{1}{4}$ - $39\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis 39; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 85-90; Fair to good malting 65-71; No. 2, Minneap. 44-45; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 169-177.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes ranged \$2.25-\$3.15 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$2.25 f.o.b. Washington. Virginia stock \$2.15-\$2.87 $\frac{1}{2}$  in the East; \$2.35-\$2.50 f.o.b. East Shore points. Maine sacked Green Mountains 60¢-\$1.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 55¢-60¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 40¢ f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions ranged \$1.50-\$2 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$1.05-\$1.10 f.o.b. North Texas points. Georgia Early Rose peaches, all sizes, 50¢-\$1.60 per half-bushel basket in city markets; 60¢-80¢ f.o.b. Macon. Florida Tom Watson watermelons, auction sales, 24-30 pounds average, \$255-\$333 bulk per ton in New York City; 24-32 lbs. average \$75-\$100 f.o.b. Leesburg. California Salmon Meat cantaloupes \$2.50-\$3.50 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets; \$1.50-\$1.60 f.o.b. Brawley.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 9 points from the previous close to 11.90 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.18 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 9 points to 11.47 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 11.47 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $24\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 91 Score, 24 cents; 90 Score,  $23\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats,  $15\frac{1}{2}$ -16 cents; S.Daisies,  $14\frac{3}{4}$ -15 cents; Y.Americas,  $15\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials,  $25\frac{1}{2}$ - $27\frac{3}{4}$  cents; Standards, 25- $25\frac{1}{4}$  cents; Firsts, 24 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LVII, No. 64

Section 1

June 14, 1935

## NATIONAL PLANNING

A million dollars a year to plan the Nation's economy far into the future was sought before a Senate committee yesterday by members of the National Planning Board. Secretary Ickes joined three members of the board before the Commerce Committee in support of the Copeland bill to put national planning on a permanent basis. The measure proposes creation of a board of five appointed by the President at salaries of \$12,000 a year to plan "policies for the conservation and development of the natural, human and other resources of the Nation." (A.P.)

## INTERSTATE MILK LICENSE

Over 1,500 <sup>dairy</sup> leaders from seven states gathered at Utica (N.Y.) yesterday favored the proposed State-Federal license plan for the marketing of milk from these states. Peter G. Ten Eyck, New York Commissioner of Agriculture, explained that the plan calls for licensing of dealers who ship milk in interstate traffic with the idea of establishing Federal control in conjunction with State control so that producers in all the States shipping into the metropolitan area will receive about the same price. (New York Times.)

## CANADIAN GRAIN TRADING

A Winnipeg report by the Associated Press says trading in August wheat will start today on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. The new future will be pegged at 80 cents a bushel, the same peg as carried by the July option. It will be the first time that an August future has been posted on the exchange there. December, May, October, July and November are the regular trading options.

## LAND BANK LOANS

Better times are returning to the Middle and Southwest States and farmers and ranchers have begun to repay before they are due land bank commissioner loans of the last two years, said the Farm Credit Administration yesterday in reporting that following recent rains in Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma and New Mexico farming prospects in many sections are the best in several years. Principal payments on commissioner's loans before they were due were heaviest in the Central and Northwestern States. (Washington Post.)

## WORKS RELIEF CONFERENCE

"Works relief administrators from more than 40 States will meet in Washington Monday for the purpose of starting the new \$4,000,000,000 program, which in the last few weeks has been transformed from its original aspects to something closely resembling the old CWA," reports Felix Bruner in the Washington Post.

Iowa  
Cheese

The dairy department at Iowa State College reports it has recently perfected and placed on the market American Swiss cheese. Prof. M. Mortensen, head of the department, characterizes the new cheese as about half way between Swiss cheese and the common brick cheese. Because of its higher quality, farmers can sell their milk for approximately 50 cents more per 100 pounds for making American Swiss than they can obtain for milk made into the cheddar type of cheese, he says. Although this new cheese is being marketed by the dairy department at Ames, Professor Mortensen feels he is not yet ready to recommend its manufacture to Iowa cheese factories. He is watching the reaction of the public to American Swiss and hopes to further perfect the process from suggestions received. (Antigo Daily Journal, June 7.)

Wyoming  
Highways

The American City (June) reports that "all but about 50 miles of the Wyoming state highways are maintained by the State Highway Department. The cost of this maintenance has been held down to \$200 to \$250 per mile per year, which includes the expense of snow removal, flood damage, maintenance of signs, repairs to bridges and culverts, as well as the maintenance of a smooth-riding surface. Maintenance figures per mile in Wyoming when compared with figures from other states show that the roads are maintained at a cost of from \$40 to \$100 less, according to the Wyoming Highway Bulletin, than the roads in other states which have similar conditions. Except for funds furnished by the Federal Government, the expense of construction and maintenance of the highways is paid by approximately 10,000 trucks with a capacity of 1 1/2 tons or less; 3,200 trucks with a capacity of over 1 1/2 tons; and 52,000 passenger cars. In addition to these funds, revenue is derived from tourists and through traffic not registered in Wyoming, estimated at 25 percent of the total."

N.Y. Dairy  
Herd Testing

"Twenty-five percent more dairymen are now testing their cows in dairy herd improvement associations than one year ago," says G. W. Tailby of the department of animal husbandry, New York State College of Agriculture. "The Empire State now has 87 of these associations. During April, 46,390 cows were on test, the largest number ever tested in one month in New York associations. Seventy-five herds averaged more than 40 pounds of butterfat for each cow and 7 herds averaged more than 50 pounds..." (Chicago Journal of Commerce, June 8.)

Vitamin  
Pain Killer

A new vitamin pain killer, pure vitamin B, made into crystals which give wholesale relief from neuritis, was announced to the American Medical Association recently in its scientific exhibit. These crystals are a new product and so potent that one the size of a pinhead is equal to 100 cakes of yeast in vitamin B effect. A pinhead or less per day is the dose of this pure vitamin which cured or relieved 90 out of 100 cases of neuritis, the first human beings to receive the new treatment. The same tiny doses of pure vitamin also improved some cases of human diabetes. (A.P.)



## Congress

On June 12 the Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys reported out with amendments S. 2695 to add certain lands to the Medicine Bow National Forest, Wyoming (S.Rept. 869).

## Florida

## Forest Laws

Seven forest conservation laws were passed by the Florida Legislature during May, says a report to the Southern Lumberman (June). This extensive forest conservation program is the broadest and most constructive ever enacted in the state. Three of the laws passed deal with fire prevention. Another act appropriates \$7,500 to provide for the teaching of forestry at the University of Florida. The fifth act creates a state park service with a director to be appointed by the Florida Board of Forestry. A companion bill allows the establishment of a system of state forests and appropriates \$50,000 a year for this purpose. An additional act gives the state forestry board and the government prior liens on cooperators' land when the fire control assessment is not paid.

Gas Storage  
of Fruits

Scientific Agriculture (Ottawa) for April contains an article on gas storage of food by Charles A. Eaves, of the Dominion Experimental Station, Nova Scotia. A summary says: "It appears that glass, galvanized iron or metal containers are the only efficient materials for 'gas tight' storage...Trials with small fruits in artificial atmospheres showed that pure nitrogen had a very deleterious effect upon strawberries at 54 degrees F. but otherwise remained in good condition. Raspberries lost their flavor in such an atmosphere at 32 degrees F. Very low concentrations of oxygen produce a deleterious effect upon the flavours of both strawberries and raspberries. Mould development may be controlled by storing these fruits at 32 degrees or in concentrations of carbon dioxide of 15 percent and above. High concentrations of carbon dioxide were found to decrease 'sweating,' softening, mould growth and to maintain the bright appearance of strawberries and raspberries. Nevertheless both fruits took on bitter flavours under such conditions and raspberries tended to turn pink in colour. With raspberries in order to maintain original flavours 10 percent carbon dioxide is the maximum storage concentration and best results were obtained with these fruits stored at 32 degrees F. in atmospheres containing 5 percent carbon dioxide."

## Egg

## Grader

M. Glen Kirkpatrick, reporting on new farm equipment in the Farm Journal (June) says that "grading eggs at the rate of 2,160 an hour is possible with a low-priced automatic egg grader that has just been put on the market. One person feeds the eggs into the grader and as they roll over the automatic scales they separate themselves into four grades. The eggs that weigh 24 ounces to the dozen trip the first scale in the line and these heavy eggs roll into the first trough. The 22-ounce eggs trip the second scale and roll into the second trough, the 20-ounce into the third trough and the pullet eggs that are too light to trip any of the three scales roll into the fourth trough... The low price puts the grader within the reach of the farm flock owner, yet it is fast enough for the commercial poultryman."



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

June 13--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.00-13.00; cows good 7.00-8.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.00-11.25; vealers good and choice 7.50-8.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-9.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.15-9.85; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.50-9.90; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.10-9.80; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.25-9.35. Slaughter sheep and lambs, spring lambs good and choice 8.35-9.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap. 96  $\frac{3}{8}$ -97  $\frac{3}{8}$ ; No. 2 D.No. Spr.\*Minneap. 95  $\frac{3}{8}$ -96  $\frac{3}{8}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap. 80-84; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 82-97; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C. 86-88; St. Louis 92 (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 83 (Nom); No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ -45 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 87-88 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 82 $\frac{3}{4}$ -84  $\frac{1}{8}$  (Nom); No. 2 mixed, Chi. 83-83  $\frac{5}{8}$  (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ -36 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; K.C. 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ -41; Chi. 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ -37 $\frac{1}{2}$  (Nom); Choice malting barley, Minneap. 88-93; Fair to good malting, Minneap. 67-72; No. 2, Minneap. 43-44; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 166-174.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes ranged \$2.35-\$3 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$2.25 f.o.b. Washington. Virginia Cobblers \$2.25-\$2.75 in the East; \$2.35-\$2.40 f.o.b. East Shore. Maine sacked Green Mountains ranged 60¢-\$1.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites fair quality 50¢ carlot sales in Chicago; mostly 35¢ f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions brought \$1.25-\$2 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$1.10 f.o.b. North Texas points. California Salmon Meat cantaloupes \$2.50-\$3.50 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets; \$1.50 f.o.b. Brawley. Georgia Early Rose peaches, all sizes, 40¢-\$1.60 per  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel basket in city markets; few 60¢-80¢ f.o.b. Macon. Florida, Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pounds average, auction sales, \$250-\$320 bulk per car in New York City; 24-35 pounds \$75-\$100 f.o.b. Leesburg.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 1 point from the previous close to 11.91 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 11.99 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange was unchanged at 11.47 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 11.43 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 24 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 91 Score, 24 cents; 90 Score, 24 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ -16 cents; S.Daisies, 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ -15 cents; Y.Americas, 15 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26-28 cents; Standards, 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ -25 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Firsts, 24-24 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LVII, No. 65

Section 1

June 15, 1935

## R.R. ACT EXTENDED

The joint resolution extending the emergency railroad transportation act and the office of coordinator a year beyond June 16 was signed by President Roosevelt yesterday after the House had reversed the action of one of its major committees and restored a provision continuing an assessment of \$2 a mile on railroads for financing of the coordinator's office. (New York Times.)

## CANADIAN GRAIN

An Ottawa report to the New York Times says that Prime Minister R. B. Bennett, defending his government's proposal to nationalize the purchase, storage and marketing of grain in Western Canada, told Parliament yesterday that speculators had sold the government's wheat price-pegging agent, John I. McFarland, 35,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat not at present in existence. He gave his reasons for believing these were international speculators of the same class as those who had driven the Bank of England off gold and were raiding the franc a few weeks ago.

## FEDERAL LEAVE BILLS

The House Civil Service Committee yesterday unanimously reported favorably the bills providing for restoration of the 30-day annual vacation and reduction of sick leave to 15 days for Federal and District employees. The 30-day leave bill also provides that overtime by government employees shall be added to the vacation period. It also permits an employee to accumulate the annual leave up to 120 days. The sick leave bill, while reducing time allowed, permits employees to draw 30 days in advance in emergencies and to accumulate up to 120 days. (Washington Post.)

## "NUISANCE" TAXES

Extension for two years of various "nuisance" taxes and the 3-cent postage rate for first-class non-local mail was recommended to the House yesterday by the Ways and Means Committee in a joint resolution embodying the first tax legislation of the present session of Congress. The "nuisance" taxes and the increased postage rate bring in something like \$500,000,000 a year, according to tax experts. (New York Times.)

## GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE

Voting confidence in President Roosevelt after refusing to go on record opposing Federal control of relief spending, the annual conference of governors of the United States closed late yesterday, says a Biloxi (Miss.) report by the Associated Press.



Ergotocin Wins Prize      "The isolation for the first time in crystalline form of ergotocin, the active principle in ergot, a goal science has been concentrating on since 1875, was rewarded recently by the American Medical Association with the gold medal in Class 1 exhibits, given to exhibits of individual investigations on the basis of originality and excellence of presentation," reports William L. Laurence in the New York Times. Ergotocin was isolated on December 12, 1934, in the Department of Chemistry, University of Chicago, and it has already been applied medically to mothers in a number of childbirths, effectively stopping afterbirth hemorrhages within 15 seconds, when given intravenously in amounts as small as two-tenths of a milligram..."

Wage Earners Living Costs      For the first time since last November the cost of living of wage earners declined, falling 0.4 percent from April to May, according to the monthly survey of the National Industrial Conference Board. Declines occurred in all the major groups of the budget except rents, which continued their rising trend. The cost of living in May was 5.5 percent higher than a year ago, 15 percent higher than in May 1933 but 16.2 percent lower than in May 1929. (Press.)

Ag. College Dairy Courses      Milk Plant Monthly (June) says editorially: "Two instances reported in this issue of Milk Plant Monthly prove that our agricultural colleges realize the importance of practical training and are including business education in their curricula. They not only qualify men for executive work in dairies and for state and government service but even extend their work to the training of route salesmen. Iowa State College announces a four-year course in dairy industry and economics...The New Jersey College of Agriculture gave a short course, sponsored by the New Jersey Official Grade A Milk Dealers' Association, for route salesmen in which 84 working route salesmen enrolled voluntarily. The object of the course was to strengthen the sales work of the men by giving them information as to quality in milk, food value, customer relations, collections and service..."

Rural Electrification Drive      The administration has enlisted farm cooperatives of the country in its new drive for rural electrification, says a report to the Christian Science Monitor (June 6). Summoning representatives of these groups to a general conference in Washington, Morris L. Cooke, rural electrification administrator, informed them that the success of the program depended substantially on their assistance and support and was promised in return that the cooperatives of the country would get behind the move energetically. According to Dr. Cooke the objectives of the program can be achieved only if farmers are educated to the widespread use of electricity not only for lighting, but for farm power, water pumping, refrigerating and other purposes which will build up consumption to the point where rates can be low. He particularly asked the cooperatives to aid in building up this "psychology of the generous use of electricity".



Congress, The House agreed, with an amendment, to the Senate  
June 15 amendment to H.R. 7982 to amend the migratory bird hunting  
stamp act and certain other acts relating to game and other  
wildlife administered by the Department (this bill again will go back to  
the Senate for final agreement). By a vote of 213 to 117 the House passed  
H.R. 7590 to create a Central Statistical Committee and a Central Statis-  
tical Board. The House appointed Messrs. Jones, Fulmer and Hope conferees  
on the part of the House to H.R. 7160 to provide for research relating to  
agriculture and for further development of cooperative agricultural exten-  
sion work and of the land grant colleges.

Soy Bean Milk The Journal of the American Medical Association (June 8)  
for Infants says editorially: "...The studies of Chang and Tso at Peiping  
University have stimulated interest in the use of the soy  
bean in infant feeding. The Chinese investigators prepared a synthetic  
vegetable milk the proteins of which were supplied by the soy bean.  
Six infants, one from birth and the others a few weeks old, were success-  
fully fed for from six to nine months on this diet. Their weight curves  
followed closely the average weight curves of healthy nursing infants in  
the United States as well as the average weights of several hundred Chinese  
breast-fed infants who visited the college dispensary for minor complaints.  
Recent reports of the use of soy bean milk in this country have substantiated  
the value of this product in infant feeding. Although the synthetic prepara-  
tions used have differed somewhat in their formulas, the results have been  
uniformly favorable. Rittinger and Dembo fed soy bean milk to 50 physically  
normal or average infants over a period of a year. The progress in weight  
and state of nutrition indicated that the soy bean, with the addition of  
sugars and various mineral salts, can be made an adequate food for infants...  
Further laboratory data are accumulating to support the early evidence con-  
cerning the adequacy of soy bean flour in nutrition. Stearns has recently  
investigated the relation of the intakes of nitrogen, calcium and phosphorus  
on the excretion and retention of these elements by infants on milk diets  
in comparison to the results obtained with the same infants given soy bean  
feedings. The detailed analytic reports indicate that the modified soy  
bean food appears to be a satisfactory product for infants..."

Meat Figures compiled recently by the Institute of American  
Figures Meat Packers indicate that twice as many pennies trickled  
back into the pockets of American farmers for each pound of  
beef and pork sold at retail in April as during the lean months of 1932,  
says a Chicago report by the Associated Press. Preliminary estimates by  
the institute for April showed that with pork averaging 23 cents a pound  
at the markets, 12.2 cents per pound was returned to the farmer. In 1932,  
with pork selling at 12.4 cents, the producer got back only 4.2 cents a  
pound. Charts prepared from figures of the institute, government bureaus,  
and surveys of retail stores showed a similar return to the producer for  
beef. Each pound retailed at an average of 25 cents in April returned 14.5  
cents to the farmer, as compared to a 7.8 cent return in 1932 from an average  
retail price of 18.7 cents.



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Vol. LVII, No. 66

Section 1

June 17, 1935

## U.S. AIDS FRANC

A Basle report to the Associated Press says the United States Treasury Department was officially credited yesterday with helping the French franc to weather attacks of speculators, by Jean Tannery, governor of the Bank of France. "Thanks to the generous cooperation of Secretary Morgenthau, who constantly fed the market with dollars," Tannery told European bankers, "France was able to avoid the stopping of gold purchases and its dangerous consequences."

## U.S.S.R. RECORD WHEAT ACREAGE

A Moscow cable to the New York Times says more than a million more acres have been sown to grain this year than in last year's record planting, according to the Commissariat of Agriculture. The total is now 225,402,000 acres. This exceeds even the plan for this year. It was also announced that success was being met in the introduction of Canadian and American wheat in Leningrad Province. These grains have a shorter vegetation period than the wheat generally sown there, which is an advantage in northern parts of the Soviet Union.

## STEEL REPORT

Midyear finds activity in the iron and steel market following a normal course and subsiding gradually, states the magazine Steel. The year so far shows much less gain over the first half of 1934 than that period developed compared with 1933, yet steel production totals up to about 55 percent of the all-time peak in the first six months of 1929. Currently, the industry is subsisting almost entirely on small, miscellaneous orders, the volume of which is holding up unusually well, providing a cushion against a sharp decline. (Press.)

## STATE PARKS CONFERENCE

Governor Peery of Virginia and other state officials will discuss conservation work and park planning with several hundred delegates from all sections of the country at the 4-day session of the National Conference on State Parks, which will open today at Skyland in the Shenandoah National Park. (Washington Post.)

## NRA CODE SURVEY

A large section of business and industry is maintaining voluntarily fair standards of wages and hours set up by the NRA codes which expired yesterday, surveys made public indicate. On their experience in the three weeks since the Supreme Court invalidated the codes, the leaders in many lines reported they expect to be able to maintain those standards despite the expiration of the trade agreements. (New York Times.)



**Vitamin B** Large amounts of pure crystals of anti-beriberi vitamin for Diabetes  $B_1$  are being given to diabetic patients with "extremely interesting results." This suggests that this vitamin may become an important part of the treatment of some cases of diabetes. This new use of the vitamin and new approach to the diabetes problem is announced by R. R. Williams, R. E. Waterman and J. C. Keresztesy of the Bell Telephone Laboratories (Science, June 1). Mr. Williams and his associates developed a chemical method of obtaining the vitamin in pure crystalline form from rice polishings. Its use in diabetes is being tried by Dr. M. G. Vorhaus of New York. A small amount of the pure vitamin will protect rats from beriberi, Mr. Williams and associates found, but this amount is evidently not sufficient for normal growth or good health. (Science News Letter, June 8.)

**Agricultural Education** J. A. Linke, chief, Agricultural Education Service Office of Education, reports in the June issue of Agricultural Education that "it has been 18 years since the Smith-Hughes act was passed by Congress. The vocational agriculture program has grown until we have 5,326 teachers of agriculture in 5,251 secondary schools in the United States and outlying possessions. These teachers are giving systematic instruction to approximately 175,000 farm boys in the high school, to 20,000 out-of-school farm boys of high school age in part-time classes, and to some 250,000 adult farmers in evening classes."

**Bacteria In Dust** "The dust storms in certain districts of the United States have been accompanied by unusual numbers of cases of 'dust pneumonia'," says the Journal of the American Medical Association (June 8). "Such a coincidence might well excite interest in the comparative numbers and types of bacteria in the air during a dust storm as compared with those present on an average quiet day. A study of this type has been reported recently. Petri dishes containing sterile nutrient agar culture mediums were exposed for varying periods during a severe dust storm. The plates were incubated for 24 hours and the colonies then counted. Control plates were exposed in a similar manner on a clear, calm day. A striking difference between the numbers of colonies on the two plates was found. The plates exposed for one minute on a calm day contained only 12 colonies, whereas those exposed for only half this time during a dust storm showed 1,100 bacterial colonies...No coccus forms were found. The latter observation may be of particular importance for, unless the presence of increased numbers of pathogenic bacteria can be established, there is no reason to associate the occurrence of 'dust pneumonia' with a mere increase in the number of bacteria in the air. The effect of the dust may be entirely mechanical..."

**Chilean Land Settlement** "Chile has officially launched a land settlement project from which--to use the words of the Santiago daily, El Mercurio--'considerable benefit is expected, not only in the way of increased agricultural wealth, but also through an improved state of social security in the country'," says the Bulletin of the Pan American Union (June). "The colonization law, as signed and promulgated

by President Arturo Alessandri, establishes the Caja de Colonizacion Agricola as an autonomous institution with a capital of 100,000,00 pesos to be supplied by the state out of its ordinary revenues in four yearly payments of 25,000,000 pesos. The Chief Executive is authorized to float an internal loan of not more than 300,000,000 pesos, guaranteed by the state, at interest not to exceed 6 percent per annum, with a yearly amortization of not less than 1 percent...Private landowners will be exempt from the provisions of this law so long as their properties are kept in a reasonable state of production..."

Relief                    "Twenty-five million persons on relief in Canada and the  
Diets                    United States are in danger of becoming unemployable by  
                         eating a relief diet too high in carbohydrates and too low  
in proteins for reasons of economy," reports William I. Laurence in the  
New York Times. "This warning was sounded at the closing meeting of the  
first joint session of the American and Canadian Medical Associations by  
Dr. Walter R. Campbell of the Department of Medicine, University of Toronto,  
and the Toronto General Hospital. For the first time on this continent,  
Dr. Campbell said, we meet 'a mass' experiment in nutrition of astonishing  
proportions, wherein some twenty-five millions of people are being cared  
for at public expense. While they do not lack for food, one may ask  
whether the nutrition is of the best...Unemployment diets are tending to  
run high in carbohydrates. Excess carbohydrates often lead to obesity  
when given to people without work to use up the energy supplied...The ap-  
parently inevitable degradation from unemployed to unemployable should not  
be accelerated by a falsely economical provision of foodstuffs.'..."

Congress                On June 14 the Senate agreed to the House amendment  
                         to the amendment of the Senate to the bill H.R. 7982, to  
amend the migratory bird hunting stamp act and other acts relating to  
game and other wildlife administered by the Department; this bill will now  
be sent to the President for approval.

Senior 4-H              "The Senior 4-H Council of Hancock County, West Vir-  
Club Council            ginia, is an organization composed of older 4-H club members  
                         who have either earned their club pin or have accomplished  
a commendable piece of work," reports Rural America (May). "This organiza-  
tion sponsors all county 4-H events such as camps, fairs, field days, health  
contests, achievement contests and Arbor Day. Owing to the large percentage  
of members attending college, only three meetings of the entire membership  
are held each year. An executive committee which meets each month makes  
plans for the council..."

Farm Sales              Sales of farms by the Federal land banks during the  
                         first four months of this year showed an increase of more  
than 100 percent over the figure for the corresponding period in 1934, says  
Governor Myers of the Farm Credit Administration. The 12 banks sold 2,398  
farms from January 1 to May 1, 1935, compared to 1,196 during the same  
period last year. (FCA, No. 7-40.)



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

June 14--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.75-12.75; cows good 7.00-8.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.00-11.25; vealers good and choice 7.50-8.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-9.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.15-9.95; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.60-10.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.10-9.85; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.25-9.35. Slaughter sheep and lambs, spring lambs good and choice 7.50-9.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap.  $97\frac{1}{4}$ - $98\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\*Minneap.  $96\frac{1}{4}$ - $97\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap.  $81\frac{1}{2}$ - $85\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 Durum, Duluth,  $83\frac{1}{4}$ - $98\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C.  $85\frac{1}{4}$ - $86\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis  $93\frac{1}{4}$ (Nom); No. 2 S.R. Wr. St. Louis  $84\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 68; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 44  $\frac{5}{8}$ -46  $\frac{5}{8}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C.  $86\frac{1}{2}$ -88; St. Louis 87- $87\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 yellow, Chi.  $83\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis  $86\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 mixed, Chi.  $83\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 36  $1\frac{1}{8}$ -37  $1\frac{1}{8}$ ; K.C.  $37\frac{3}{4}$ -41; Chi.  $38\frac{3}{4}$ - $39\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis  $38\frac{3}{4}$ - $39\frac{1}{4}$ ; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 90-94; Fair to good malting, Minneap. 67-73; No. 2, Minneap. 43-45; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 165-173.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes brought \$2.35-\$2.90 per stave barrel in eastern cities \$2-\$2.10 f.o.b. Washington. Virginia Stock \$2.25-\$2.75 in the East; \$2.25 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. Maine sacked Green Mountains 60¢-\$1.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 20  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 50¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 30¢-34¢ f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions brought \$1.25-\$1.85 per 50-pound sack in city markets; \$1.05 f.o.b. North Texas points. Georgia Early Rose peaches, all sizes, 60¢-\$1.25 per  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel basket in terminal markets; 50¢-80¢ f.o.b. Macon. California Salmon Meat cantaloupes \$2.50-\$3.50 per standard crate of 45 melons in consuming centers; fancys \$1.35-\$1.40 f.o.b. Brawley. Florida Tom Watson water-melons, 26-30 pounds average, auction sales, \$260-\$305 bulk per car in New York City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 12 points from the previous close to 12.03 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 11.97 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 12 points to 11.59 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 12 points to 11.55 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $24\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 91 Score,  $24\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 90 Score,  $24\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats,  $15\frac{1}{2}$ -16 cents; S.Daisies,  $14\frac{3}{4}$ -15 cents; Y.Americas,  $15\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26-28 cents; Standards,  $25\frac{1}{4}$ - $25\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Firsts,  $24\frac{1}{4}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LVII, No. 67

Section 1

June 18, 1935

**LAND BANK BOND ISSUE** The largest refunding bond issue with the lowest coupon in the history of the Federal Land Banks will be offered to the public today by a nation-wide group of banks and investment houses acting under the direction of Charles R. Dunn, fiscal agent of the Federal Land Banks. The issue, a refunding operation, comprises \$239,000,000 10 to 20 year 3 percent Consolidated Federal Farm Loan bonds, due July 1, 1935, and not redeemable before July 1, 1945. At the offering price of 98 1/2 and interest, the bonds will yield about 3.10 percent. (Press.)

**CANADIAN GRAIN BOARD** The Dominion Government's Canadian Grain Board bill was approved yesterday as an issue of national importance by the directors of the Canadian Cooperative Wheat Producers, according to a Winnipeg report by the Canadian Press. For more than 30 years, a statement of the directors said, organized agriculture had believed that only a central marketing agency handling the whole of the western grain crop would give efficient and satisfactory service.

**TREASURY EXCHANGES** Exchanges of \$416,602,800 in 3 percent Treasury notes and \$353,865,000 in 1 5/8 securities of the same type maturing on June 15 and August 1, for a new issue of 1 1/2 percent notes of 5 years maturity, amounted to \$738,373,400, Secretary Morgenthau announced yesterday. It was an almost complete success for the issue. Subscription books on this issue were closed on June 13. None of the new issue was sold for cash. (New York Times.)

**GERMAN TRADE SUBSIDIES** Otto D. Tolischus, in a Berlin wireless to the New York Times, says: "After months of negotiations and organization the new German plan for export promotion through increased subsidies, which was announced by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Reich economic dictator, at the recent Leipzig Trade Fair, was put into effect over the week end. Yesterday every German business faced the task of paying immediately a two-month contribution to the general export subsidy fund..."

**EXCISE TAXES** Continuation for another two years of excise taxes and the extra penny first class postage rate yielding \$500,000,000 yearly revenue to the Treasury was voted yesterday by the House. The measure, a joint resolution, now goes to the Senate. (New York Times.)



Science and  
the Press

Howard W. Blakeslee, science editor of the Associated Press, in a letter in Science (June 7<sup>14</sup>) says: "More important than any of the achievements of science are the philosophical implications of its discoveries--the need for leadership in thinking, leadership in the social and economic applications of the discoveries. In this leadership scientists are not prominent. Their failure to guide the public in adjusting the problems of plenty which the scientists have created may account largely for our economic and social crisis. This failure is due largely to the fact that the scientists have been keeping out of the newspapers, out of the place where the public can get acquainted with them, out of the place where the masses make up their minds what kind of leadership to follow. The failure is mostly due to a mechanical maladjustment, to the fact that the scientists do not speak the language of the newspapers, that is, of the national forum. That language requires emotional appeal. For we are interested mostly only in those things which stir our emotions. We are likely to act only when our emotions are aroused. The leaders of national thought take this emotional factor into account. If scientists did likewise, the public would listen to their message. It is because they have not done so that we see such an amazing situation as the attempts to solve unemployment without applying the first principle of science which is to measure the precise dimensions of a problem. Because this principle is not understood, no one has taken an exact census of the unemployed. The same lack is apparent in proposals to establish social security, such as old age pensions and unemployment insurance. The lack rises from the fact that the people as a whole have no adequate realization of the nature of the scientific approach. They lack this realization because the scientists have not been telling in the newspapers the story of the frequently dramatic results of using the seemingly prosaic scientific approach. Much can be said on both sides as to why the scientists have kept out of the newspapers. But I do not think there is any question about the harm done by the long years of scientific aloofness. Honesty is the great need in guiding a baffled nation. I know of no place where all the principles of honesty, intellectual and moral, are so rigidly and openly spread as in the publications which scientists write for each other. These models the public almost never sees. The scientific riddles which are solved through this kind of honesty the public hears of only infrequently. Unless the public is to remain ignorant, and do so to its great harm, the place to tell about these scientific achievements and their implications is in the daily newspapers."

Mexico Orders  
Farm Equipment

The first orders for American farm equipment in conjunction with a six-year plan for Mexican agriculture have been placed with American firms by the Banco Nacional de Credito Agricola, acting for the Mexican Department of Agriculture, the Commerce Department reports. The purchases are part of the plan being developed by the Mexican Government, under which financial and technical assistance is rendered to farmers. While up to date the purchases of farm equipment in the United States are relatively small, the Department of Commerce reports, there is a possibility that they may prove to be the forerunner of considerable expansion in the farm implement trade with Mexico. (Press.)

Congress, Messrs. Smith, Wheeler and Norris were appointed  
June 15 conferees on the part of the Senate to H.R. 7160, to provide  
for agricultural research and for further development of ex-  
tension work and land-grant colleges. Considering bills on the calendar  
the House passed the following: H.R. 6141 transferring certain national  
forest lands to the Zuni Indian Reservation, N.Mex.; H.R. 4541 to extend  
the provisions of section 2 of the act of February 28, 1925, authorizing  
reservations of timber, minerals or easements to exchanges of lands in  
New Mexico, under the act of February 14, 1923, and the act of February 7,  
1929; H.R. 3061 to authorize the adjustment of the boundaries of the Chelan  
National Forest in Washington; H.R. 6910 to amend section 4 of the act of  
May 31, 1933, enacted to safeguard the interests and welfare of the Indians  
of the Taos Pueblo, New Mex., in lands in the Carson National Forest; H.R.  
6776 to amend section 36 of the emergency farm mortgage act of 1933, as  
amended. The House Committee on Agriculture reported out with amendment  
H.R. 8492 to amend the agricultural adjustment act (H.Rept. 1241).

Fireproof A.E.B., in Scientific American (July) reports that  
Airplane Cloth "a significant contribution to safety in the operation of  
aircraft was revealed by Grodon M. Kline of the U.S.  
Bureau of Standards at a recent meeting of the American Chemical Society,  
when he announced the perfection of a fireproof 'dope' for the treatment  
of airplane wing fabric. Cellulose nitrate dope is now commonly used to  
cover the fabric on the wings and fuselage of airplanes. Being made from  
nitrocellulose, or guncotton, the coating is extremely inflammable. The  
new treatment consists of the application of a three to seven boric acid-  
borax solution to the airplane cloth and subsequent 'doping' with cellulose  
acetate..."

Better Flood "Victims of nature's unpredictable whims, the Middle  
Knowledge Western States of Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri, are sur-  
veying the damage of their second greatest flood through  
eyes which only a few weeks ago burned with drought-endangered dust," says  
Engineering News-Record (June 13). "Of the visible damage approaching  
the sum of \$50,000,000, some is chargeable to the inadequacy of man-made  
structures, some to the vagaries of chance, some to conditions as yet un-  
controllable. On the brighter side of the picture is the tremendous loss  
averted by levees which confined the flood waters, by bridges strong enough  
to withstand drift and overtopping, by efficient work of the Weather Bureau,  
the Geological Survey, the state highway departments, the Corps of Engineers,  
the CCC and the state militia in issuing warnings and evacuating threatened  
areas. Recording of new flood data is another gain. Data from the greatest  
flood on record for the Republican River provide new knowledge of this  
stream's flood possibilities. No experience was available previously to  
show that the movement of the crest of the Republican River flood upon Man-  
hattan, Kansas, would be swift enough to coincide with the arrival of  
the Blue River crest at the same point. It was not definitely known that  
Topeka's levees, built after the 1908 flood, would actually withstand, as  
they did, a somewhat larger flood..."



June 18, 1935

June 17--Livestock at Chicago (closing quotations): slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.25-12.50; cows good 6.75-8.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.75-11.00; vealers good and choice 7.25-8.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.15-9.95; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.10-9.85; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.25-9.35. Slaughter sheep and lambs, spring lambs good and choice 7.00-8.50.

Grain: No.1. d.no.spr.wheat\* Minneap  $95\frac{1}{2}$ - $96\frac{1}{2}$ ; No.2 d.no.spr.\* Minneap  $94\frac{1}{2}$ - $95\frac{1}{2}$ ; No.2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap  $80\frac{3}{4}$ - $84\frac{3}{4}$ ; No.1. Durum, Duluth  $82\frac{3}{4}$ - $97\frac{3}{4}$ ; No.2 hard winter\* K.C.  $83\frac{1}{4}$ - $84\frac{3}{4}$ ; Chi.  $92\frac{3}{4}$ ; St.L.  $93\frac{1}{4}$ ; No.2 s.r.wr. St.L.  $84\frac{1}{4}$ ; No.1 w. wh. Portland 68; No.2 rye Minneap  $45\frac{1}{2}$ - $47\frac{1}{2}$ ; No.2 yel. corn. K.C. 86-88; St.L. 87- $87\frac{1}{2}$ ; No.3 yellow Chi.84; No. 2 mixed Chi. 83 (Nom); No.3 white oats Minneap 36  $1\frac{1}{8}$ -37  $1\frac{1}{8}$ ; K.C. 38-41; Chi.39; St.L.  $39\frac{1}{2}$ ; choice malting barley Minneap 91-94; Fair to good malting Minneap 67-73; No.2 Minneap 42-43; No.1 flaxseed Minneap 154-161.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes brought \$2-2.75 per stave bbl. in city markets; \$1.80-1.90 f.o.b. Washington. Va. Cobblers \$2-2.75 in the East; \$2 f.o.b. East Shore pts. Me. sacked Green Mts. 60-\$1.10 per 100 lbs. in eastern cities. Wis. sacked round whites  $32\frac{1}{2}$ -45 carlot sales in Chi. Tex. yel. Bermuda onions \$1.25-1.90 per 50 lb. sack in consuming centers; \$1.15-1.25 f.o.b. No. Tex. pts. Calif. Salmon meat cantaloupes \$2.50-3.25 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets; \$1.50 f.o.b. Brawley. Ga. Early Rose peaches 60-\$1.50 per  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushel bask. of all sizes in terminal markets; 60-70 f.o.b. Macon. Fla.. and Ga. Tom Watson watermelons 26-28 lbs. average, auction sales \$285-350 bulk per car in N.Y.C.; \$50-75 fo.b. Moultrie, Ga.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 8 pts. from the previous close to 12.08 cents per lb. On the same day last year, the price was 11.98 cents. July future contracts on the N.Y. Cotton Exchange declined 8 pts. to 11.58 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 10 pts. to 11.51 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 25 cents; 91 score  $24\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 90 score  $24\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh Am. cheese at N.Y. were: flats  $15\frac{1}{2}$ -16 cents; S. Daisies  $14\frac{3}{4}$ -15 cents; Y. Americas  $15\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs mixed colors at N. Y. (Urner Barry Co. quotes.) were: specials  $25\frac{1}{2}$ -28 cents; standards 25- $25\frac{1}{4}$  cents; firsts 24 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LVII, No. 68

Section 1

June 19, 1935

**ARGENTINE CORN RECORD** A Buenos Aires cable to the New York Times says Argentina's corn crop this year will break all records by a wide margin and provide an exportable surplus of 329,860,000 bushels, according to the estimate made yesterday by the Ministry of Agriculture. The Ministry's forecast was for a crop of 452,709,000 bushels, which is 76 percent more than last year's yield and 48 1/2 percent above the average of the last five years. The prospective output exceeds by 8 percent the previous record of 1931.

**U.S.-CANADIAN TARIFF PARLEY** P. Raymond Daniell, in a Canton (N.Y.) report to the New York Times, says: "With negotiations for a reciprocal tariff treaty between the United States and Canada about to begin, speakers at yesterday's session of the Conference on Canadian-American Affairs at St. Lawrence University urged that the existing barriers to trade between the two countries be lowered and...asserted that the Canadian tariff discriminates against American imports, not only in favor of products of the British Empire; but of other countries as well..."

**HOUSE PASSES AAA CHANGES** An agricultural adjustment act, radically altered throughout with the purpose of bringing it within the limitations laid down by the Supreme Court in the Schechter case, yet conferring powers on Secretary Wallace to regulate production and sale of many farm products, was passed by the House yesterday without a record vote and sent to the Senate. (New York Times.)

**FRENCH DEFLATION** A Paris wireless to the New York Times says a beginning was made on the Laval Cabinet's program of deflation yesterday when the ministers approved a plan aimed at realizing a saving of 1,250,000,000 francs in railroad operation. This plan comprises two main features, simplification in freight and passenger rate schedules and the adoption of an inclusive system of coordination between railway and motorized transport throughout France.

**PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE** A Santiago (Chile) report to the New York Times says the closing session of the Pan American Commercial Conference at Buenos Aires was followed by favorable comment in the Chilean press. Brief reviews of the principal accomplishments, particularly trade promotion, customs regulations, establishment of a Pan American commercial fleet and lower transportation rates, are printed.



Automatic                    "California is now operating a series of automatic  
Flood                        radio stream gage transmitters in connection with flood  
Warnings                    control and watermaster service activities of the Division  
                             of Water Resources," reports the July Scientific American.

"The use of these radio stream gage indicators serves the public interests in a very vital respect. During major flood conditions advance information on the rapid fluctuations of streams on which they are installed make them of paramount importance in the saving of life and property. In the water-master activities the saving of water and crops and the protection of individual water rights are of major importance. The radio transmitters, entirely automatic in operation, at frequent intervals send out a signal indicating the gage height of the stream at the moment. The signal is received in the state engineer's office in Sacramento. The fluctuations of stream flow in the major rivers contributing to the potential flood hazards in the valleys can be observed directly and accurately many hours in advance of the time when the crests of the high water would reach critical points on the valley floor..."

Wood                        "A milestone in the history of the lumber industry may  
Shrinkage                   be marked by the simple announcement from the Forest Products  
Prevention                  Laboratory that a process has been discovered that will prevent the shrinking or warping of wood," says an editorial in the Southern Lumberman (June 15). "It remains to be seen, of course, whether the laboratory process is practically applicable on a commercial basis; but if it is, it means that one of the greatest objections to the use of wood has been removed...One of the outstanding shortcomings of the lumber industry is that it has not sufficiently availed itself of the possibilities of improvement of markets through scientific research. The Forest Products Laboratory constitutes an agency available for this purpose; but even this agency has not been used by the lumbermen to the utmost. If the laboratory has, however, developed a really practical means of preventing warping and shrinking it should not only open up new markets for lumber, but should also open the lumberman's eyes to the possibilities in this direction."

Scientific                   Bertrand Russell, in the New Statesman and Nation  
Advances                    (London) for May 25, says: "Nature, in a recent Jubilee number, reviewed the scientific advances since 1910, and to those whose attention has been concentrated on politics, it is surprising to find that the war caused no scientific slackening except during the actual years of the fighting--and even during those years the general theory of relativity was first published. Men of science, to an extent which is quite novel, are impressed by their public responsibilities; they know both what science can do to improve daily life and what it is doing to make war more destructive. They do not readily adopt party labels, and perhaps when they do their usefulness is not always increased. But I do not think that anyone acquainted with their mental temper can doubt the wide prevalence among them of political disinterestedness, or the tragic failure of statesmen to profit by their specialized knowledge. In all this, the fault lies

largely with elementary education, which does too little to eradicate popular superstitions or to teach the rudiments of a scientific attitude. There are not sufficient channels of communication between the expert and the ordinary man, so that the little rivulets of valuable knowledge are lost in the sands of prejudice and the statesman, who depends upon a wide public, finds the appeal to passion essential to his political survival."

Congress, June 17                      The House began debate on H.R. 8492 to amend the agricultural adjustment act. The House Committee on Public Lands reported out the following: without amendment H.R. 6678 to add certain lands to the Rogue River National Forest, Oregon (H.Rept. 1245); without amendment H.R. 7224 to conserve the water resources and encourage reforestation of the watersheds of Fresno County by the withdrawal of certain public lands in the Sequoia National Forest from location and entry under the mining laws (H.Rept. 1246).

Economic Articles                      The Economic Journal, a quarterly published in London, contains in its June issue the following articles: The Commemoration of T. R. Malthus: Three Allocutions, I. James Bonar; II. C. R. Fay; III. J. M. Keynes; Net Income and Capital Depletion, by Prof. A. C. Pigou; Elasticity of Substitution, by R. F. Kahn and D. G. Champernowne; The Equilibrium Rate of Interest, by Jack Stafford; Seasonal Variations in Employment in the United Kingdom, by C. Saunders; Federal Finance in Australia, by Prof. D. B. Copland; The Proposed Amendment of the U.S. Federal Reserve Act, by Prof. A. D. Gayer.

Egg Canning                      Notwithstanding sharp competition from China, the egg canning industry in the Chicago market has shown a steady development in recent years, and four companies are now operating in this market, with an annual output valued at over \$500,000. The progress of the egg canning industry in Chicago has become a highlight in recent years. The business runs into approximately 150,000,000 pounds annually. A case of eggs yields from 35 to 36 pounds of the shelled product and this yield permits a cost plus procedure in the establishment of market contracts. Charges for handling and packing include the cost of breaking, canning, handling and other incidentals. (Chicago Journal of Commerce, June 14.)

State Electricity Legislation                      Farm Journal (June) in an article, "Can We All Have Electricity?" says that "already state rural electrification authorities of one kind or another have been set up by statute in a number of states, including South Carolina, Alabama, South Dakota, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico and Indiana. Other states have enacted legislation which will be helpful in electrifying their rural areas. These include Vermont, Nebraska, Arizona, Washington, Oregon and Wisconsin. Texas and North Carolina likewise are helping this cause. 'Obviously, says Morris L. Cooke, head of the REA, "states that are forward looking and interested in bringing to their people the benefits of rural electrification are seeing to it that their statute books contain necessary legislation along this line..."



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

June 18--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.25-12.50; cows good 6.75-8.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.75-10.75; vealers good and choice 7.25-8.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.90-9.70; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.25-9.75; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.90-9.65; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, spring lambs good and choice 7.00-8.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap. 98 1/8-99 1/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr.\*Minneap. 97 1/8-98 1/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap. 82 1/2-86 1/2; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 84 1/2-99 1/2; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C. 84-85 3/4; Chi. 93 1/4-94 1/2 (Nom); St. Louis 94 3/4; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 85 3/4; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 69; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 46 1/2-48 1/2; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 87 3/4-89 1/2; St. Louis 89 1/2; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 85 1/2; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 85 (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 37 1/8-38 1/8; K.C. 39-42; Chi. 40 1/4-40 1/2; St. Louis 40-41 (Nom); Choice malting barley, Minneap. 91-94; fair to good malting, Minneap. 68-74; No. 2, Minneap. 43-44; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 156-164.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes ranged \$2.10-\$2.65 per stave barrel in city markets; \$1.75 f.o.b. Washington. Virginia Cobblers \$1.90-\$2.75 in the East; \$1.75 f.o.b. East Shore. Maine sacked Green Mountains 60¢-\$1.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 32 1/2¢-45¢ carlot sales in Chicago. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$1.35-\$1.90 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$1-\$1.15 f.o.b. North Texas points. Florida and Georgia Tom Watson watermelons, 28-30 pounds average, \$270-\$300 auction sales, bulk per car in New York City; \$50-\$70 f.o.b. Moultrie, Ga. Georgia Early Rose peaches, all sizes, 50¢-\$1.50 per 1/2 bushel basket in city markets. California Salmon Meats \$2.50-\$3.25 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets; \$1.35 f.o.b. Brawley.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 9 points from the previous close to 11.93 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.19 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 8 points to 11.50 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 11.44 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 24 cents; 91 Score, 23 3/4 cents; 90 Score, 23 1/2 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 15 1/2-16 cents; S.Daisies, 14 3/4-15 cents; Y.Americas, 15-15 1/4 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 25-27 1/2 cents; Standards, 24 1/2-24 3/4 cents; Firsts, 23 1/2 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LVII, No. 69

Section 1

June 20, 1935

## TAXATION PROGRAM

A new taxation program providing for inheritance taxes on large bequests in addition to the present estate levies; higher gift taxes to prevent evasions; increased rates on very large incomes; and a graduated scale of tax rates for corporations in lieu of the current flat corporation rate of 13 3/4 percent was laid before Congress yesterday by President Roosevelt. The program, as summarized by the White House, follows: (1) inheritance and gift taxes on very great inheritances or gifts; (2) increased rate of taxation on very great personal incomes; (3) a graduated income tax on net corporate income starting at 10 3/4 percent and running up to 16 3/4 percent in lieu of the present flat rate of 13 3/4 percent. (New York Times.)

## U.S.-CANADIAN CONFERENCE

"Canadians attending the conference on Canadian-American affairs at the St. Lawrence University replied yesterday to criticism of their country's tariff policy toward the United States at an extra session they demanded for that purpose," says F. Raymond Daniell in a Canton (N.Y.) report to the New York Times. "John W. Dafoe, editor-in-chief of the Winnipeg Free Press, ... said that agricultural interests on the American side and manufacturing interests in Canada had been unable to block tariff adjustments on a large scale. In spite of this, he said, a small-scale agreement between the United States and Canada probably will result from negotiations now under way in Washington. It should be looked upon, he asserted, as an earnest of more important compacts to come..."

## SOCIAL SECURITY

The administration's social security program, carrying old-age pensions, unemployment insurance and sweeping health reforms, yesterday was approved by the Senate by an overwhelming vote of 76 to 6. The Senate adopted an amendment exempting private pensions from the government's compulsory annuity plan. (Washington Post.)

## LABOR BILL

The Wagner-Connery labor disputes bill yesterday was passed by the House without a record vote. The bill now goes back to the Senate, which already has passed the measure in slightly altered form. A conference probably will be asked to iron out differences. (Washington Post.)



## Congress

On June 18 the Special Committee on Conservation of Wildlife Resources reported out without amendment S. 2990 to preserve from extinction the American eagle, emblem of the sovereignty of the United States of America (S.Rept. 899).

## Memorial Drive

"The Perkins Memorial Drive in Bear Mountain Park, New York, recently completed, undoubtedly will become famous as one of the great scenic drives in Eastern United States," says A. B. Greenleaf, field editor of Roads and Streets, in the June issue. "This drive, five miles in length over Bear Mountain, was dedicated to the first president of the New York Commissioners of the Palisades Interstate Park, the large George W. Perkins, who was chiefly responsible for the project. This scenic route may be reached by traversing either the Popolopen Drive or the Seven Lake Drive which connect with Route U.S. 6. Both these feeder drives are constructed or improved at about the time the Perkins Memorial Drive was worked on. The Perkins drive was built over a period of 23 months as a work relief project of the New York State Temporary Emergency Relief Administration..."

## Rural Sales

Sales of general merchandise in small towns and rural areas for May decreased about 9 1/2 percent from April, more than the estimated seasonal amount, the Department of Commerce reports. Many sales, however, were approximately 17 percent higher than in May 1934. The seasonally adjusted index was 93 in May, on the basis of the 1929-31 average as 100, compared with 101 in April, and 79.5 in May 1934. Total sales for the first five months of 1935 were 20 percent higher than for the same period of 1934. (Wall Street Journal, June 18.)

## Scientific Press Reports

The New York Times (June 16) commenting editorially on press reports of the joint meeting of the American and Canadian Medical Associations recently, says: "...Such has been the development of the scientific and technical press--there are about 30,000 special organs in the world--that real news appears promptly in its pages. Yet the scientific conventions are useful because they serve to summarize the important developments and to appraise them. The proceedings of the American Medical Association are especially valuable because of a certain Bourbonism, which is called 'medical ethics' and which makes it impossible for a physician, without risking ostracism, to give newspaper interviews on his researches even though accuracy of statement is insured. At Atlantic City the bars were lowered. Thanks to an excellent press bureau and to the conscientious reporters who attended the meeting, names were named without the usual consequences and the public was able to review the extraordinary progress that has been made in conquering disease and prolonging life..."

## German Subsidy

"The urgency of the new (German) export subsidy plan put into effect as of May 1 was revealed by the publication of Germany's foreign trade figures for May," says Otto D. Tolischus in a Berlin report to the New York Times. "They showed that, despite

declining raw material and supplies, Germany had been forced to throttle imports to the lowest figure since April 1933, to balance declining exports and avert a further increase in the trade balance deficit, which so far this year amounts to about 160,000,000 marks..."

**Farming Advice** "Of all the criticisms of the agricultural program that we have heard or read, the statement 'that farmers are being paid not to farm the best they know how', has the least foundation of act," says an editorial in Farm and Ranch (Dallas) for June 15. "There is no basis whatsoever for such a statement...There is not a word or line in the agricultural adjustment act that would give the least indication that poor farming was to be encouraged. In the administration of the act, the need for practicing the principles of good farming are continuously stressed by the Secretary of Agriculture and the heads of the various divisions and bureaus. Better soil selection, good seed, crop rotation, soil conservation and balanced programs play important parts in the development of a stable agriculture. The extension service, vocational teachers, the agricultural press and other agencies, are backing the administration in its efforts to develop a constructive agricultural program that will yield a profit to the farmers and thus stimulate industry..."

**Statistical Articles** The June issue of the Journal of the American Statistical Association (quarterly) contains the following articles: Indexes of the Physical Volume Production of Producers' Goods, Consumers' Goods, Durable Goods and Transient Goods, by Y. S. Leong; National Wealth and Income--An Interpretation, by Morris A. Copeland; Recent Monetary Experiments and Their Effect Upon the Theory of Money and Prices, by Willford I. King; Price Flexibility and the Requirements of a Stabilizing Monetary Policy, by Gardiner C. Means; Laboratory Standards in Relation to Chance Fluctuations of the Erythrocyte Count as Estimated with the Hemocytometer, by Joseph Berkson, Thomas B. Magath and Margaret Hurn; Checking the 1933 Federal Census of Dependent and Neglected Children in New York State, by David M. Schneider; The Attitudes of Members of the American Statistical Association Toward the Question of Calendar Reform, by Simon Kuznets.

**Central American Highway** Heavy debts and adverse economic conditions are given as explanation for apparent lack of interest in Central America in the highway from Panama to Texas by George Curtis Peck, who visited the countries concerned as economic adviser to the road commission, says a Panama report to the New York Times. "There is no reason to believe," Mr. Peck said, "that the Central American Governments as a whole and individually will not support the highway project to the best of their abilities. They recognize its worth as an artery of intercommunication and as an instrument for promoting American solidarity, happier international relationship, healthier progress, greater internal development, tourist attraction and evolution away from the one-crop misery." The mission, Mr. Peck said, obtained from each Central American government an expression in writing of its desire that work be started at once with the \$1,000,000 already available for a survey of the route.



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

June 19--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-12.75; cows good 7.00-8.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.75-11.00; vealers good and choice 7.50-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.85-9.65; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.15-9.70; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.85-9.55; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.15. Slaughter sheep and lambs, spring lambs good and choice 7.15-8.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap. 96  $1/8$ -97  $1/8$ ; No. 2 D.No. Spr.\*Minneap. 95  $1/8$ -96  $1/8$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap.  $81\frac{1}{4}$ - $85\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 1 Durum, Duluth,  $83\frac{1}{4}$ - $98\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C. 83-85; Chi.  $92\frac{1}{2}$ - $94\frac{1}{4}$ (Nom); St. Louis 93; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 84; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland  $68\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 45  $1/8$ -47  $1/8$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C.  $87\frac{1}{2}$ -89; St. Louis  $89\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 yellow, Chi.  $84\frac{1}{2}$ -86; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 84; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 36  $1/8$ -37  $1/8$ ; K.C. 40- $43\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 40; St. Louis 41; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 92-95; Fair to good malting, Minneap. 69-75; No. 2, Minneap. 43-44; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 155-163.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes brought \$2-\$2.75 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$1.65-\$1.75 f.o.b. Washington. Virginia Cobblers \$2-\$2.50 in the East; \$1.75 f.o.b. East Shore. Maine sacked Green Mountains 60¢-\$1.10 per 100 pounds in city markets. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites  $32\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-40¢ carlot sales in Chicago. Georgia Early Rose peaches, all sizes 50¢-\$1.40 per  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel basket in city markets; Hileys 85¢-\$1.30 f.o.b. Macon. Florida and Georgia Tom Watson watermelons, 28-30 pounds average, \$250-\$295 bulk per car, auction sales in New York City; 24-30 pounds, \$50-\$65 f.o.b. Moultrie. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$1.25-\$1.90 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; \$1.10-\$1.15 f.o.b. North Texas Points. California Salmon Meat cantaloupes \$2.50-\$3.25 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets; \$1.25 f.o.b. Brawley.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 1 point from the previous close to 11.94 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.01 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 11.52 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 11.48 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 24 cents; 91 Score,  $23\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 90 Score,  $23\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats,  $15\frac{1}{2}$ -16 cents; S.Daisies,  $14\frac{3}{4}$ -15 cents; Y.Americas, 15- $15\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 25- $27\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards,  $24\frac{1}{2}$ - $24\frac{3}{4}$  cents; Firsts,  $23\frac{3}{4}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein. - - - -

# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LVII, No. 70

Section 1

June 21, 1935

**RURAL RESETTLEMENT**                   The ultimate happiness and well-being of a large segment of the nation's population hinge upon the efforts of the Rural Resettlement Administration, which alone of all the major divisions of the work-relief program is concerned more with the future than with the immediate present, President Roosevelt yesterday told state resettlement administrators who visited him under the guidance of Administrator Eugwell. Stressing the social reform aspect of the resettlement program, the President told the group that "we approach this genuine conservation policy with the future in mind". (New York Times.)

**ARTIFICIAL ORGANS**                   Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, turned scientist, has made an artificial heart and lungs at the Rockefeller Institute, making possible success in a century-long quest of medicine to cause whole parts of the body to live indefinitely and even grow in glass chambers, where they are placed and revived after surgical death. The announcement was made last night in Science. Lindbergh teamed with Dr. Alexis Carrel and signs the story with him. Dr. Carrel already has the Nobel prize for similar work in making "tissues" live under glass. Twenty-six times, the announcement states, the new Lindbergh pump has worked successfully. Spleens, hearts, kidneys, thyroids, ovaries and suprarenal glands were revived, lived indefinitely. They were taken from animals an hour after they had bled to death. (A.P.)

**PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE**           "The Pan-American Commercial Conference closed its 25-day session Wednesday," reports John W. White in a Buenos Aires cable to the New York Times. "Spruille Braden of the United States delegation was designated by the delegates to make the closing address...The conference was highly successful as a renewed expression of Pan-American solidarity and as an evidence of a new willingness toward closer cooperation in meeting inter-American problems..."

**DAIRY LEAGUE PROGRAM**                   Every plank in the program of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association was endorsed without a dissenting vote by 2,000 members and delegates attending the annual meeting of the association at Syracuse yesterday. The program, advanced for the rehabilitation of agriculture and milk industry, included endorsement of the association's position favoring any plan that will coordinate, in one enforcement agency, Federal power over interstate shipments of milk in a way to bring uniformity of price. (A.P.)



**N.Y. Erosion Prevention** Cuts and fills made incident to future construction or improvement of any New York state or county highway must be suitably protected against erosion by the planting of trees and shrubs, according to mandatory provisions of a law that has just been passed by the New York legislature and signed by Governor Lehman. Under the law, the superintendent of public works is charged with the responsibility of directing such planting. All future highway improvement contracts are expected to include items of trees and shrubbery. The planting is to be financed out of funds ordinarily made available for construction and reconstruction work. (Engineering News-Record, June 13.)

**County Gov. in Ohio** Lee S. Greene, reviewing in the American Political Science Review (June) "The Reorganization of County Government in Ohio", says: "In this report of the Governor's Commission on County Government are given the results of the commission's work, including suggested measures for county reform. The volume is a thorough-going examination of county administration in Ohio, although serviceable as a handbook of needed reform throughout neighboring states. The changes suggested are not unfamiliar to students, but still unknown and unheeded by the voter. They include centralization of authorities, abolition of countless independent units, increased state control, especially in relief, finance, health and police activities. Particularly interesting are the suggestions for establishing county merit systems under control of the state civil service administration. A conspicuous fault in the state is the absence of planning power in the counties..."

**Northwest Farming** "Generous spring rains have washed away the farmer's blues in the Northwest and better farm prices are reviving business," said Charles F. Collisson, farm editor of the Minneapolis Tribune, in an address before the Community Department of the A.F.A. recently. "Out Northwest farmer has his chin up, he faces the future unafraid," he said. "Crop prospects are the best in many years, in Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana...One manufacturer sold 16 carloads of washing machines in one month. Building permits in Minneapolis total \$2,000,000 this year, compared with \$1,600,000 in the same months last year, \$750,000 in 1933." Six good reasons for this business revival were cited: showers and sunshine; better farm prices, 11 percent above the pre-war average; Federal farm loans have lifted the fear of foreclosure from thousands of families; millions in crop production loans to stricken farmers; to buy feeds and seeds; millions more in crop benefit payments distributed; the steady advance of good farming with good livestock in the grain belt, stabilizing its agriculture. (Editor & Publisher, June 15.)

**U.S. Exports** The April decline in American exports, including re-exports, was caused by a decrease in buying of all "grand divisions" except northern North America and South America, the Commerce Department's monthly analysis says. Exports for the month, previously announced totaled \$164,349,584, as compared with \$179,427,317 in 1934. (Press.)

## Congress

On June 19 the "farm tenant bill", S. 2367, was made the unfinished business of the Senate. The House Committee on Appropriations reported out the second deficiency appropriation bill, H.R. 8554, for 1935 (H.Rept. 1261).

## Sugar

Exports of sugar from Cuba from January 1 to June 15 totaled 1,046,599 long tons, raw value, against 717,854 in the same period last year, a gain of 45.8 percent, according to Lamborn & Company. To the United States were shipped 835,143 tons, against 449,698 last year, a gain of 85.7 percent. The exports to other countries were 21.2 percent less than a year before. Raw sugar exports from the Philippine Islands to the United States from November 1, 1934, to May 31, 1935, totaled 226,745 long tons, against 1,025,203 in the previous like period, according to the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange. Refined shipments were 21,613 tons, against 56,706. Total shipments thus far, including over-shipments above the 1934 quota, are equal to 73.3 percent of the 1935 quota set for the Philippines by the AAA. (New York Times.)

## High-Altitude

Equations for angel cake are the latest aid for bakers in high altitudes where the reduced air pressure influences cake dough and makes pastry tough, grainy, soggy, coarse, etc., says a Science Service report. Speaking at the recent meeting at Denver of the American Association of Cereal Chemists, Mark A. Barmore, of the Colorado Agricultural College, described new tricks in baking wherein cakes are made mathematically and tenderness is tested mechanically. Tenderness in angel food cakes, Mr. Barmore reported, increases with altitude and with sugar content of the cakes; and it decreases with increasing amounts of flour and egg white content. The dough has a greater expansion during baking and the temperature inside the cake falls. Mathematical equations, Mr. Barmore reported, now link the effects of ingredients and altitude with dough's tensile strength from sea level up to 15,000 feet. One-third of the United States is at heights where altitude affects baking, with 5,000,000 people dwelling in this area.

## Farmers'

Gove Hambidge is author of "The Meat in the Agricultural Stew" in July Harper's. Commenting on the farmers' agricultural adjustment meetings, he says in part: "There has been a recent development which promises to go far beyond the contract meetings in its educational possibilities, although it grew directly out of them. When you start a contract to reduce acreage, along with all your neighbors in the county, you may soon get into deep water. A hundred questions come up. Why is it necessary to reduce acreage at all? Why won't the market absorb current production? Why is it that foreign markets have passed out of the picture. Can they be restored and if so, how? What is the relation of the demand for farm products to factory payrolls and consumer incomes? What is its relation to the dietary habits of the American people? How much of the national income does the farmer get and how much is he entitled to? More and more farmers are asking such questions...As a result there is a spontaneous and rapidly growing demand for discussion meetings, and field men say it promises to sweep over states and become a movement of large proportions."



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

June 20--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.25-12.50; cows good 6.75-7.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.75-11.00; vealers good and choice 7.50-9.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.90-9.75; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.25-9.80; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.90-9.60; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, spring lambs good and choice 7.25-8.50.

Grain: No.1 D.No.Spr. Wheat\* Minneap.  $96\frac{3}{4}$ - $97\frac{3}{4}$ ; No.2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap.  $95\frac{3}{4}$ - $96\frac{3}{4}$ ; No.2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 82-86; No.1 Durum, Duluth, 84-99; No.2 Hard Winter\* K.C.  $82\frac{1}{2}$ -85; Chi.  $91\frac{1}{4}$ - $93\frac{1}{4}$  (Nom); St.Louis  $93\frac{1}{2}$ ; No.2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 85- $85\frac{1}{4}$ ; No.1 W.Wh. Portland 69; No.2 rye, Minneap. 45  $5/8$ -47  $5/8$ ; No.2 yellow corn, K.C. 87-89; St.Louis 89- $89\frac{1}{2}$ ; No.3 yellow, Chic.  $85\frac{1}{4}$ - $87\frac{1}{2}$  (Nom); No.2 mixed, Chi.  $83\frac{1}{2}$ - $85\frac{3}{4}$  (Nom); No.3 white oats, Minneap. 36  $7/8$ -37  $7/8$ ; K.C. 40- $43\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 40-41; St.Louis  $42\frac{1}{2}$ ; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 92-95; Fair to good malting Minneap. 69-75; No.2, Minneap. 43-44; No.1 flaxseed, Minneap. 154-162.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes brought \$2-\$2.65 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$1.60-\$1.65 f.o.b. Washington. Virginia stock \$1.75-\$2.50 in the East; \$1.75-\$1.85 f.o.b. Eastern Shore Points. Maine sacked Green Mountains 60¢-\$1.10 per 100 pounds in city markets; Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 35¢ carlot sales in Chicago. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions brought \$1.25-\$1.90 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; \$1.15-\$1.25 f.o.b. North Texas points. Florida and Georgia Tom Watson watermelons, 26-32 pound average, \$225-\$290 bulk per car, auction sales in New York City; \$45-\$65 f.o.b. on 24-30 pound average at Moultrie. California Salmon Meat cantaloupes \$2.25-\$3.25 per standard crate of 45 melons in terminal markets; \$1.25 f.o.b. Brawley. Georgia Early Rose peaches, all sizes, 50¢-\$1.35 per 1/2 bushel basket in city markets; Hileys \$1.05-\$1.25 f.o.b. Macon.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 5 points from the previous close to 11.99 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 11.99 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 11.57 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points to 11.55 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score,  $23\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 91 Score, 23 cents; 90 Score,  $22\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats,  $15\frac{1}{2}$ -16 cents; S. Daisies,  $14\frac{3}{4}$ -15 cents; Y. Americas,  $15$ - $15\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 25- $27\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards,  $24\frac{3}{4}$  cents; Firsts,  $23\frac{3}{4}$ -24 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LVII, No. 71

Section 1

June 22, 1935

## NATIONAL INCOME

The Federal Reserve Board said last night: "The national income has been larger this spring than in the spring of any of the three preceding years." The statement, made in the board's monthly review for May, said increased income in industrial communities had reflected chiefly increased activity and that growth in agricultural income had been the result of higher prices and benefit payments. While statistics were lacking on the national income, the board said that for the first four months of 1935 the volume of industrial output was 7 percent larger than a year ago, substantially larger than in either 1932 or 1933 and about the same as in 1931. (A.P.)

## RAILROAD COMPETITION

The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee said yesterday that unless competitors of railroads were subjected to Federal regulation by a central unit, Congress might have to give the rail carriers "a freer hand to meet that competition". Making its formal report to the Senate on the Eastman bill to place regulation of water carriers in the Interstate Commerce Commission, the committee declared: "The transportation system of the Nation is a unit...Only part of that system is regulated and such regulation as exists is uncoordinated..." (A.P.)

## SILVER AND GOLD IMPORTS

Figures made public yesterday by the Commerce Department regarding imports of gold and silver during the four weeks ended June 14 were regarded as illustrating again the difficulty confronting the Treasury in seeking to achieve the three-to-one ratio between the yellow and white metals as directed by the silver purchase act," says Franklyn Waltman, Jr., in the Washington Post. "For the week ended June 14 the department reported gold imports with a value of \$124,984,627...In the same week, however, silver imports had a value of \$2,779,033, computed on actual cost. If the monetary value is given to that amount of silver it would be worth approximately \$4,800,000, or only slightly more than 10 percent of the amount required..."

## TRADE REVIEW

Further indications of an advance in trade this week were noted yesterday in Dun & Bradstreet's weekly review of business and industry. "Strengthened by the further widening of merchandise distributing, the surprising stability of manufacturing operations and the accomplishment of the major readjustments which had constituted a disturbing factor in recent weeks, trade now reveals more indications of going forward," the survey declared. (A.P.)



**Vitamin Discovery**                      Discovery of a vitamin which may help in the further control of diabetes was credited at Toronto this week to Dr. C. H. Best, professor of physiology in the University of Toronto and co-worker with Sir Frederick Banting in his insulin researches. Dr. Best declined to comment. It was said reliably that the essential chemical of the new vitamin is choline, a well-known compound that dilates blood vessels. Choline was discovered in the course of insulin investigations. (A.P.)

**Farm Tenancy**                      "Agricultural economists and sociologists are deeply concerned at the steady rise in farm tenancy, the present state of which is graphically illustrated in the tenancy map of the United States," says an editorial in the Stock Yards Daily Journal (June 4). "The South is, of course, the area of greatest tenant concentration; the belt of arable land between the Missouri and the Rockies, plus Iowa and Illinois, ranks next. According to the Des Moines Register, the major portion of Iowa has a tenancy average of very slightly above 40 percent, while a small area in the northwest corner of the state is above 60 percent. This latter area was the focal point of the post-war boom, and repossessions of mortgaged acres no doubt account for the high tenancy rate now. If land ownership is ever to become attractive again, which is almost a certainty, it may perhaps be assumed that tenancy is now at or near its peak, at least for the present cycle. Federal credit is already aiding greatly in the liquidation of repossessed holdings through resale to resident farmers, and this process will be accelerated as owners learn the necessity of placing realistic prices upon these holdings, and as progress is made in stabilizing the markets for farm products..."

**Farm-to-Market Road Funds**                      "The National Grange is leading a movement to have some of the four billion dollar appropriation earmarked for the construction of farm-to-market roads," says the Topeka Daily Capital (June 14). "...The grange makes it plain that this will not interfere in any way with the \$10,000,000 already set aside for state and federal highways and railway grade crossing eliminations. Of the three million miles of highways in the country over two millions are mud roads, chiefly farm-to-market roads. More than four million farms are located on unimproved roads. The grange will have the backing of the American Road Builders Association, the Rural Carriers Association and other organizations and is hopeful that the powers-that-be will be so deeply impressed with the importance of the movement that they will earmark a sizeable amount for the proposed program..."

**Revenue Collections**                      Recording a 6 percent gain in May, internal revenue collections reached a total of \$2,871,529,852 during the 11 months of the current financial year. This represented an upturn of 24 percent over the comparable 11 months of 1934, when \$2,809,996,545 was received. (A.P.)

"Jelmeter" "A new device, designed to insure uniform jelly or jam Tester packs, has recently been introduced," says the Fruit Products Journal (June). "It is known as the Jelmeter and is the invention of Prof. George L. Baker of the University of Delaware. This new and simple viscosity pipette enables the manufacturer to determine the amount of sugar to be added to various juices to obtain a good quality jelly. The right amount of sugar to be used and the length of time to boil are both determined by one simple test with this new device...While primarily designed for use by the housewife, this device has been tried out commercially with very gratifying results. In one commercial test made, the manufacturer reported that out of 100 cooks, every one was perfect and that previously failure was quite common. It was stated that out of 1,000 glasses of jelly, the first was identical with the last..."

The Dollar "Nations may put up barriers of tariffs and monetary Aids the Franc restrictions in attempts to protect their domestic trade and industry," says an editorial in the Christian Science Monitor (June 17). "But they cannot separate this trade and industry from their financial nourishment. The supply of capital necessary to the continuance of business respects no boundaries but those set by confidence. Even in a period of such extreme nationalism as the world knows today, therefore, nations will be forced at times to enter into the most intimate sort of international cooperation simply to protect their own internal interests...Disclosure of the part played by the United States in saving the franc--a decisive part, reports from Basel, Switzerland, home of the World Bank, declare--thus offers another illustration of the unavoidable obligations which nations have toward one another today. The world is bound together not only with networks of cables, threads of radio communications, swifter travel accommodations, but in the very foundations of its economic life which are cemented in some part with sentiment but in most part with the unyielding mortar of economic necessity."

Sears Roebuck Aided by the later mailing date of the midsummer Shows Gain flyer this year, which threw the sales peak from this book into June, instead of May as was the case in 1934, Sears Roebuck's sales in the 4-week period ended June 18 will show a larger percentage increase over a year ago than the 17.1 percent upturn recorded in the period ended May 21, says the Chicago bureau of the Wall Street Journal. As for the latter part of the current year, the management remains optimistic in view of the prospective larger crop outturn, which it believes will more than counterbalance any possible decrease in prices, and the various natural forces which it feels are working for recovery. Increased feed supplies point to building up of livestock numbers depleted by the drought. Large as the farm income from grains is in the aggregate, it is far surpassed by income from dairy and poultry products and from livestock.

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# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LVII, No. 72

Section 1

June 24, 1935

I. C. C. MEETS : A Paris report by the Associated Press says a resolution, urging the earliest possible currency stabilization and the easing of trade barriers, will be presented by 100 members of the American delegation to the eighth annual congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, which opens today. One thousand business leaders of 35 nations are in Paris for the session. Elliott Wadsworth, Boston banker, is drawing up the resolution on trade and currency.

LABOR POLICY Labor policy, focused in six points, was outlined yesterday by Secretary Perkins for Congress. Government regulation of minimum wages and maximum hours; government mediation in labor disputes; government encouragement of organization; increased labor participation in economic planning; and development of labor self-discipline were among the high spots of the policy, set forth in the Labor Department chief's 1933-34 report. "Labor policy in a democracy," she said, "is not a program conceived by a government. It is a program of action which the people who earn their living as wage earners and those who employ them in a profit-making enterprise must work out together in a society which develops naturally out of the work that they do and the life that they lead..." (A.P.)

BANKING BILL "Projecting what amounted to an apologia for the Federal Reserve Board operations from 1927 to 1929, Dr. Adolph C. Miller, who has been a member of that board since its creation, yesterday urged adoption of the Eccles banking bill, but only with drastic modifications," reports Franklyn Waltman, Jr., in the Washington Post. "Dr. Miller, who has sat on the board since 1914 and thus is its dean, cited the developments in credit during 1927 and again in 1928-29 as demonstrating the need for centralized control of the reserve system, but he favors neither the Eccles proposals as they stand nor the compromises proposed by banking groups..."

HOUSING ACT CHANGES New regulations governing the mutual mortgage insurance plan under the national housing act, to become effective today, were announced yesterday by Stewart McDonald, acting housing administrator. Chief among the changes were: reduction of the maximum interest rate allowed on all classes of insured mortgages to 5 percent annually; reduction of the insurance premium on all classes of insured mortgages to one-half of 1 percent annually; refund in the form of credit to all mortgagors who have been paying insurance premiums at the old rate of 1 percent on certain classes of mortgages. (A.P.)



Neutralization of Milk      The Canadian Dairy and Ice Cream Journal (June) contains "Further Notes on Electrical Neutralization of Milk", a translation of an interesting paper in Le Lait, one of the leading dairy science publications of the European Continent. It contains further notes on the work already reported in these columns on this subject."

Warning Against Dinitrophenol      Fat folks can take off weight by proper reducing diets more effectively than they can be using dinitrophenol reports the Science News Letter (June 15). Six months ago, the Journal of the American Medical Association issued a warning against reducing through the use of this substance, which can be obtained at any corner drug store. Now come two Drs. James M. Strang and Frank H. Evans, two Pittsburgh physicians, not only to repeat the warning but emphatically to state that the drug has little practical value in weight reduction (Journal, American Medical Association, June 1). The tests showed that the same rate of weight loss can be achieved by only very slight modifications of the diet. In fact, they found that the rate of weight loss obtainable by the use of the drug is only from one-fifth to one-sixth of the rate that is obtainable by diet alone.

Soil Erosion Control      "The necessity of soil erosion control is very evident following the heavy rains of recent weeks," says the Kansas City Star editorially (June 12). "The need of more efficient drainage is equally evident. Thousands of acres of corn will have to be replanted in the uplands as lister rows and planter wheels have made conditions ideal for the accumulation and movement of excess water which did not go into the subsoil. Recently planted corn has been washed out. In the bottom lands lack of adequate drainage has caused the seed or the plants from early seeding to rot...As the country becomes older and much of the original humus in the soil has been eliminated erosion naturally increases. The whole problem of erosion is being given more attention from the government and from landowners. Its benefits are not limited to the soil itself, but will have a marked effect on a balanced agriculture. It will tend to limit excessive production in good crop years and increase production under adverse conditions. If fully adopted, the receding water table would be raised, restoring wells and springs which have failed. It also will contribute to flood control and to the lessening of damage resulting on water courses and lowlands from the accumulation of sediment..."

Canning in Puerto Rico      Puerto Rican farm wives are to learn the art of preserving enough fruits and vegetables in seasons of plenty to feed their families during seasons less bountiful, says a San Juan report to the Christian Science Monitor (June 14). Four extension workers from the United States are there to teach the cold-pack process in canning centers to be built in the towns and villages of the island. For three months they are to instruct local home demonstration agents, trained in the University of Puerto Rico, the business of food and fruit preservation.

Congress                    On June 21 the Senate began debate on the farm tenant bill, S. 2367. The House passed the second deficiency appropriation bill, H.R. 8554, for 1935 without a record vote.

Record                    "More than 4,000 pounds of butterfat in four years--  
Holstein                  an average of 1,022 pounds a year--is the remarkable production record set up by Femco Johanna Bess Fayne at Femco Farms, Breckenridge, Minn.," says the Washington Farmer (June 13), "when she completed her second test of over 1,200 pounds of butterfat for two years in succession. With this record, heretofore deemed practically impossible, this remarkable Holstein became world champion for two years production, fourth highest for one year, state champion of Minnesota and the highest record living cow of any breed in the United States. Only 7 cows have produced as much in a year and no other has repeated...Two years ago she was shipped 1,500 miles for breeding to Sir Inka May at Carnation Milk Farms, and the resulting bull calf, the only sire in the world whose two nearest dams both are over 1,500 pounds, is in service now at Femco Farms."

Fill Allowance            "A saving of over \$60,000 a year to sheepmen will result through efforts of the National Wool Growers Association to have railroads authorize fill allowances for sheep, lambs and goats similar to those permitted for cattle," reports the National Wood Grower (June). "...All the railroads in the western district have published tariffs authorizing fill allowances on sheep, lambs and goats ranging from 150 to 250 pounds a single-deck car and from 300 to 500 pounds a double deck, depending upon the length of time from the last feeding point. These allowances are made when the sheep are weighed after they have been fed and watered upon arrival. Shippers, however, have the option of having their stock weighed immediately upon arrival at the market, before feeding and watering, and having their freight charges based on those weights..."

All-Purpose                "With the idea of lessening some of the attendant confusion of using several mash mixtures, the poultry department of the University of Nebraska started about five years ago to note the effect of using the same mash mixture for all three purposes--starting, growing and laying," reports J. R. Redditt, extension poultry husbandman of the university, in the Country Gentleman (July). "The plan of feeding the same mash mixture from the first feeding of the chicks throughout the growing stage to maturity and during egg production was tried and the results were highly satisfactory. Normal growth, health and egg production were in no apparent way disturbed in the first or the succeeding tests. So successful has the plan proved that the Nebraska Experiment Substation, North Platte, uses the all-purpose mash entirely... The records of hens in the laying contest of the flock testing project at the substation compare favorably with the records of hens in the country's leading egg-laying contests...The mash mixture is not unusual or expensive. It is made of ground grains and mill by-products and contains 18 percent protein, 15 percent alfalfa meal, 2 percent ground limestone, 1 percent salt and 1 percent codliver oil."



### Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

June 21 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.25-12.50; cows good 6.50-7.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.00; vealers good and choice 8.00-9.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.00-9.75; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.35-9.75; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.80-9.50; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, spring lambs good and choice 7.35-8.75.

Grain: No.1 D.No.Spr. Wheat\* Minneap. 96 7/8-97 7/8; No.2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap. 95 7/8-96 7/8; No.2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 82 1/4-86 1/4; No.1 Durum, Duluth, 88 1/4-105 1/4; No.2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 83 3/4-85 1/2; Chi. 92 5/8-94 1/8; St.Louis 94; No.2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 86; No.1 W. Wh. Portland 70; No.2 rye, Minneap. 45 7/8-47 7/8; No.2 yellow corn, K.C. 87 1/2-88 1/2; St.Louis 89-89 1/2; No.3 yellow, Chi. 86-86 1/2; St. Louis 88 1/2; No.2 mixed, Chi. 84 3/8-85 3/8; No.3 white oats, Minneap. 37 1/4-38 1/4; K.C. 41-44; Chi. 41 1/2; St.Louis 42 1/2; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 92-95; Fair to good malting, Minneap. 70-75; No.2, Minneap. 44-45; No.1 flaxseed, Minneap. 155 1/2-162 1/2.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes ranged \$1.90-\$2.65 per stave barrel in city markets; \$1.60-\$1.65 f.o.b. Washington. Virginia Cobblers \$1.75-\$2.50 in the East; \$1.75-\$1.90 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. Maine sacked Green Mountains 60¢-\$1 per 100 pounds in the East. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions brought \$1.25-\$1.90 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$1.15-\$1.25 f.o.b. North Texas points. Florida and Georgia Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pounds average, \$240-\$280 bulk per car, auction sales in New York City; \$50-\$85 f.o.b. Moultrie. Georgia Early Rose peaches, all sizes, 60¢-\$1.50 per 1/2 bushel basket in terminal markets. Georgia Hileys \$1-\$1.75 in consuming centers. California Salmon Meat cantaloupes \$2.40-\$3 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets; \$1.25 f.o.b. Brawley.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 7 points from the previous close to 11.92 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 11.94 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 11.50 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 9 points to 11.46 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 23 1/2 cents; 91 Score, 23 1/4 cents; 90 Score, 23 cents. Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 15 1/2-16 cents; S. Daisies, 14 3/4-15 cents; Y.Americas, 15-15 1/4 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 25 1/2-28 cents; Standards, 25 cents; Firsts, 24 1/4 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LVII, No. 73

Section 1

June 25, 1935

**INCREASED TAX PROGRAM** President Roosevelt and congressional leaders last night agreed to make an attempt to jam through to passage the President's tax program in the next five days. It was decided that Chairman Pat Harrison of the Finance Committee should have that group consider attaching the President's proposals for increased taxes on large incomes, inheritance taxes on large bequests and establishment of graduated corporation income taxes to the pending joint resolution which extends for one year the nuisance or excise taxes expiring Sunday. (Washington Post.)

**SENATE PASSES TENANCY BILL** The Senate yesterday passed the \$1,000,000,000 Bank-head farm tenant bill, extending aid to farmers, share croppers and farm laborers. The vote was 45 to 32. It followed a prolonged fight on the measure by Democrats and Republicans, who weeks ago sent the bill back to committee for complete revision. Only slightly modified, it now goes to the House for action. (Washington Post.)

**HULL ON NATIONALISM** Secretary of State Hull yesterday cited extreme nationalism, neglect of fundamentals and failure of the masses to take intelligent interest in public affairs as the three chief impediments to solution of world economic ills. "Statesmen in most countries have thus far seemed oblivious of these phases, so destructive of human progress," the Secretary declared. (A.P.)

**WORKS RELIEF CONTRACTS** Removing one of the last remaining obstacles to the actual operation of the works program, President Roosevelt last night issued an executive order outlining in detail the manner in which construction contracts may be awarded and the work supervised. The President specified that all projects must be conducted under one of four methods--force account, fixed price contract, limited price contract and management contract. On each job no less than 90 per cent of the workers must come from relief rolls. (Washington Post.)

**GOVERNMENT INCOME** While the Federal Reserve report yesterday showed that industrial production had declined slightly in May for the fourth consecutive month, Treasury figures indicated that the government's income for the fiscal year ending June 30 would be considerably above last year. The volume of industrial production declined from 86 per cent of the 1923-25 average in April to 85 percent in May, the report said. This was a drop from the high mark of 90 registered in January. (A.P.)



**Heart Death Remedy**                      A remedy for sudden heart deaths, like angina pectoris and coronary thrombosis, discovered in a daring new method of temporarily stopping human hearts, was described at the summer meeting of the leaders of American science beginning a week's meeting at Minneapolis last week end. The heart-stopping experiments also brought out new facts about treating heart blockades, which cause unconsciousness and which in extreme forms cause deaths from asphyxiation and electric shock. The human guinea pig work was shown at the exhibition of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Minnesota State Medical Association by M. H. Nathanson, M.D., assistant professor of medicine, University of Minnesota. Prof. Nathanson stops hearts in two ways. One is by a sort of jiu-jitsu pressure of the fingers near the carotid artery, which virtually stills the heart the same as death but only temporarily. The other is partial stoppage by injecting adrenalin, the energy-producing drug. The injection sets up the same kind of confusion in heart muscles as causes death in coronary thrombosis and angina pectoris. (A.P.)

**Civil Service Examinations**              The Civil Service announces the following unassembled examinations, applications for which must be on file by July 15, 1935: senior technical editor, \$4,600; technical editor, \$3,800; associate technical editor, \$3,200 (Forest Service); and commercial illustrator, \$1,800; assistant commercial illustrator, \$1,620 (Farm Credit Administration).

**Congress, June 22**                      The Senate continued debate on the farm tenant bill, S. 2367. Senator Pope submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the second deficiency <sup>appropriation</sup> bill, H.R. 8554, for 1935, as follows: On page 22, line 7, to insert the following: "There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$2,000,000 for applying such methods of eradication, control and prevention of the spreading of the white pine blister rust as in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture may be necessary to accomplish such purposes; provided, that no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the cost or value of trees or other property injured or destroyed."

**Packaging Dry Skim Milk**              "What the government can do industry should be able to do," says the National Butter and Cheese Journal (June 10). "Here is a case where government men are pointing the way and, according to our knowledge, no business man has done the job so well. No business man has even copied what the government is doing. Dry skim milk is good food for man as well as beast. Huge quantities have been purchased and distributed through relief channels. The problem of putting it in small packages for distribution was put up to a group of Washington men who have done a good job of the packaging. Under the direction of Roy C. Potts, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, these men are putting dry skim milk into pound paper sacks at an amazingly low cost...Why can't business men do the same thing? It would seem that the large food distributors might easily be interested in packaging dry skim milk..."

**Boron and Manganese**                      Laboratory experiments with two minor soil elements, boron and manganese, may bring about radical changes in the fertilization of several vegetable crops in the near future, an announcement by the New Jersey Experiment Station reveals. Dr. John W. Shive, the station's plant physiologist, grew radishes in 2-gallon crocks filled with "pure" sand (all plant nutrients removed). To both crocks he added a nutrient solution containing all the necessary major elements required for plant growth--potassium, calcium, magnesium, nitrogen, sulphur and phosphorus. To one of the crocks he added one-half part per million of boron and manganese. The radishes receiving boron and manganese thrived. The terminal buds of those not given the additional applications turned brown in a few days; in three weeks they were practically dead. Dr. Shive secured similar results with other plants such as tomatoes, corn and peas. Nasturtiums were killed by boron deficiency. (Science News Letter, June 22.)

**German Bird Banding**                      "Under arrangements made by the German Bird Research Stations--in Heligoland and Rossitten--rings are attached every year to the legs of more than 160,000 migratory birds," says The Field (London) for June 8. "The rings are inscribed with identification numbers and with the address of one or the other of the observatories, Vogelwarte Heligoland or Vogelwarte Rossitten. The observatories are anxious to receive reports of the finding of these birds in any part of the world. They will gratefully acknowledge all such reports and are prepared to furnish in reply information not only as regards the bird in question but their work generally. Reports will be sufficiently addressed if directed to Vogelwarte Heligoland, Germany, or Vogelwarte Rossitten, Germany."

**Land Bank Interest**                      A further reduction of interest rates by the Federal land banks on July 1 will bring the contract rate on new loans through national farm loan associations to the all-time low point of 4 percent and complete a series of reductions which have cut the interest cost of farm mortgage money a full 1 percent in the last three months, announced Governor Myers of the Farm Credit Administration. "This is not an emergency rate," he said. "On July 1, this year, the banks will begin to make loans which will bear 4 percent interest during their entire life, with the exception of an emergency rate of 3 1/2 percent for interest payable in the 1-year period beginning July 1, 1935. This new 4 percent rate is a direct reflection of the lower rate of interest borne by Federal farm loan bonds sold by the Federal land banks..."(7-43)

**Dry Ice Magazine**                      The journal Das Trockeneis (The Dry Ice), which up to now appeared in German only will be published also in English from July 1935, says Ice and Cold Storage (London) for June. The journal appears for the fourth year and is the only paper of this kind in the world which deals exclusively with questions concerning dry ice.



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

June 24 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.00-12.25; cows good 6.25-7.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.25-10.75; vealers good and choice 7.75-9.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.00-9.70; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.35-9.75; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.75-9.50; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.15. Slaughter sheep and lambs, spring lambs good and choice 7.60-9.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap. 96 1/2-97 1/2; No. 2 D.No. Spr.\* Minneap. 95 1/2-96 1/2; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 80 3/4-84 3/4; No.1 Durum, Duluth, 82 3/4-102 3/4; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 82 1/2-84; Chi. 91 1/2-92 1/2 (Nom); St. Louis 90 1/2; No. 2 S.R.Wr.St. Louis 85 1/2; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 72; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 45 3/4-47 3/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 85-87; St. Louis 87 1/2; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 84-85 (Nom); No. 2 mixed, Chi. 85 1/4; No. 3 white oats Minneap. 37 1/2-38 1/2; K.C. 39-41 1/2; Chi. 38 1/2; St. Louis 43; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 92-95; Fair to good malting, Minneap. 70-79; No. 2, Minneap. 45-46; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 1.56-1.62.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes ranged \$1.85-\$2.50 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$1.50 f.o.b. Washington. Virginia Cobblers \$1.65-\$2.65 in the East; \$1.75-\$1.85 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Maine sacked Green Mountains 60¢-\$1 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 20 1/2¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 47 1/2¢ carlot sales in Chicago. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$1.25-\$2.10 per 50-pound sack in city markets. California Yellows \$1.25-\$1.90 in a few cities. California Salmon Meat cantaloupes brought \$2-\$2.75 per standard crate of 45 melons in terminal markets; \$1.25 f.o.b. Brawley. Georgia Hiley peaches, all sizes, 90¢-\$1.75 per 1/2 bushel basket in city markets; 50¢\$1 f.o.b. Macon. Florida and Georgia Tom Watson watermelons, 26-30 pound average, \$210-\$245 bulk per car auction sales in New York City; 24-30 pound average, \$55-\$75 f.o.b. Moultrie.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 6 points from the previous close to 11.94 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.18¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 6 points to 11.53 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 11.45¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were 92 Score, 23 1/4¢; 91 Score, 23¢; 90 Score, 22 1/2¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 15 1/2-16¢; S. Daisies, 14 3/4-15¢; Y. Americas, 15-15 1/4¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 25 1/2-28¢; Standards, 25¢; Firsts, 24-24 1/4¢. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LVII, No. 74

Section 1

June 26, 1935

## CURRENCY

**STABILIZATION** A Paris report by the Associated Press says international stabilization of currencies at approximately their present levels was urged yesterday by Charles Rist, one of France's leading financial authorities and long associated with the Bank of France and governmental finance. Speaking before the International Chamber of Commerce convention, he said stabilization of the franc, dollar and pound "at new levels and quite close to the present sums is possible".

## TARIFF

**HEARING** The sharp division among American industries as to the advisability of a reciprocal tariff agreement with France was renewed yesterday before the Tariff Commission when the silk and rayon, velvet, woolen and other branches of the textile industry urged maintenance of tariff walls, while cotton shippers, radio and anthracite coal interests strongly endorsed the proposed agreement. The latter saw this as a means of building up American foreign trade. (New York Times.)

## 3-WAY

**X-RAYS** A dramatic development in medical diagnosis, three-dimensional X-rays--which literally enable physicians to "look around the corner" in studying the human body--was announced at New York City last night before a selected audience of roentgenologists and surgeons, says a copyright report by the United Press. The climax of five years experimentation came in a preview of his revolutionary principle conducted by Douglas F. Winnek, young photographic engineer. Invited to display his process before a group of New York medical leaders, he demonstrated it in comparison with the present flat X-ray photographs now used. The three-dimensional radiograph, made on a single film, portrays the studied organ in sharp, clear relief, exactly as the human eye would see it.

## R.R. AGENCY

**PROPOSED** A central agency to handle all of the fiscal work of American railroads was proposed to the carriers yesterday by Joseph B. Eastman, Federal transportation coordinator. Eastman's suggestions, embraced in a report prepared by J. Edward Davey, of the coordinator's staff, proposes formation of a transportation fiscal corporation and a transportation trust company. A memorandum said there are potential savings of not less than \$750,000 a year through such a consolidated agency. (A.P.)



Scientific Nature (London) for June 8, in an editorial<sup>on</sup> the pro-  
Patents tection of scientific discoveries, says that a committee  
of the American Association for the Advancement of Science  
"expressed the opinion, first, that the results of research (other than  
medical research) that have any possible commercial importance or indus-  
trial application should be patented, and secondly, that apart from this  
variation of the means at present adopted for protecting scientific dis-  
coveries, no practicable and desirable alternative had been proposed. The  
opinion that the results of research should be patented is apparently be-  
ing widely followed in Great Britain, to judge from the fifty-second report  
of the Comptroller-General of Patents, just published...It is advisable  
that consideration should from time to time be given to the question  
whether the existing machinery of the rewards for discoveries and inven-  
tions can be made to work more efficiency than it has hitherto done. An  
important part of this machinery is the publication in proper form of dis-  
coveries and inventions, because the encouragement of work in these fields,  
whether it be by honours, professional appointments, patents or otherwise,  
is very largely dependent ultimately on public acknowledgment of the re-  
sults..."

Fast Cutting in half the time in transit for less-than-  
Freight carload freight between seaboard territory and the Pitts-  
burgh district, the Pennsylvania Railroad has announced  
establishment of overnight deliveries in both directions, at no change in  
rates. This constitutes the fastest freight service ever rendered between  
Pittsburgh and the seaboard. Tied in with the Pennsylvania's collection  
and delivery plan, it provides complete through overnight transportation  
from door-to-door over distances as great as the 440 miles New York-  
Pittsburgh haul. (Wall Street Journal, June 24.)

Snow J. E. Church, meteorologist at the Nevada Experiment  
Surveys Station, writing on "Snow Surveys as an Aid to Flood Fore-  
cast and Control" in Engineering News-Record (June 20) says:  
"Flood prevention and control now are becoming specialized divisions of  
snow surveying. Knowledge of snow depths and rates of melting gives the  
engineer greater accuracy in predicting the runoff of streams having their  
headwaters in mountainous regions than is possible from runoff data alone.  
Information so obtained is of special value both in the design of spill-  
ways for dams as well as in laying down a program of reservoir operation  
that will provide adequate area for flood storage without unnecessary  
sacrifice of stored water. But the snow surveys already undertaken are  
far too meager to be of greatest value and many unknown factors limit the  
usefulness of the data...A comprehensive project, shared by the Nevada  
Experiment Station and several state and Federal bureaus, is now under  
way to study the relation of snow and rain to runoff in the Humboldt Basin,  
Nevada, a broad, alluvial basin with hampered channel. In this study some  
light may be thrown on the question of absorption and floods..."

**Potash Institute** American producers and importers of potash salts announce the organization of the American Potash Institute, Inc., which will be established in Washington, D.C., at an early date. The institute has been organized to carry on scientific and agricultural investigations to promote the efficient and profitable use of potash in crop production. It will be its policy to cooperate with state and Federal institutions in carrying on research and experiments in the United States, Canada and Cuba and with the agricultural work sponsored by the National Fertilizer Association and other scientific and trade organizations. Dr. J. W. Turrentine, for years in charge of potash research of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, has been appointed president. (Chemical & Metallurgical Engineering, June.)

**TB Regulations** The Field (London) for June 8 says: "There is sound sense in the recommendations made by the Royal Welsh Agricultural Society that the efforts now being made to clear the country's dairy herds of tuberculosis should be reinforced by regulations to require that cattle imported from Northern Ireland, the Irish Free State and other overseas sources for breeding and dairying shall in future be subjected to the tuberculin test at the port of embarkation."

**Waterfowl Slaughter** "Shall there be some waterfowl left, nor none?" asks Dr. William T. Hornaday, on behalf of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund," says an editorial in the Davenport Democrat (June 21). "That the situation must be serious is the only justified conclusion, when the organization issues a special bulletin in which Dr. Hornaday states the case, charging that a small minority of game hunters and exploiters is trying to have its way toward utter extermination of many kinds of waterfowl. Once, says this well-known authority on wild life, we could talk in millions about our big and beautiful mallards, canvasbacks, pintails, broadbills, goldeneyes, ruddies and scoters. We could think in uncounted thousands of the stately Canadian honker, the beautiful white-fronted goose, the brant, snow, bean and blue goose. But for 50 years we have been slaughtering them, and now, says the doctor, we are trying to kid ourselves with the thought that we can eat our cake and have it too. 'The hounds of the automatic and pump guns, of sink boxes, live decoys, tons of bait and the disgraceful "commercial club" bootlegger, are fighting every reform that Americans now are trying for the joint salvage of game and sport'..."

**Tick Eradication** In another year the cattle tick will be an unpleasant memory in Louisiana, B. B. Jones, secretary of the agricultural committee of the Association of Commerce, believes. That is how he interprets the announcement that Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Works Progress Administrator, has approved an allotment of \$544,000 for tick eradication in Louisiana. "Eradication work can be completed in 11 or 12 months at the outside," said Mr. Jones. This new Federal appropriation will give work to 600 or 700 men, he said. (New Orleans States, June 20.)



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

June 25 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.00-12.50; cows good 6.25-7.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.25-10.75; vealers good and choice 7.50-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.85-9.55; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.20-9.55; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.60-9.35; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, spring lambs good and choice 7.60-9.35.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap. 95 5/8-96 5/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr.\*Minneap. 94 5/8-95 5/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap. 80 3/4-84 3/4; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 82 3/4-102 3/4; No. 2 Hard Winter \* K.C. 83 1/2-85; Chi. 91 3/4; St. Louis 90 1/2; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 85 1/4; No. 1 W.Wh.Portland 72; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 44 1/2-46 1/2; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 85 1/2-87; St. Louis 87 1/2; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 84 1/2-84 3/4; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 83 1/4-84 (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 37-38; K.C. 39-41 1/2; Chi. 38 1/2-39 1/2 (Nom); St. Louis 43 (Nom); Choice malting barley, Minneap. 92-95; Fair to good malting, Minneap. 70-76; No. 2, Minneap. 45-46; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 1.57-1.64.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes ranged \$1.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.50 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$1.50 f.o.b. Washington. Virginia Cobblers \$1.65-2.65 in the East; \$1.60-1.75 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Maine sacked Green Mountains 60¢-1.00 per 100 pound sacks in eastern cities. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$1.50-1.90 per 50 pound sack in city markets. California Yellows \$1.40-1.90 in a few cities. California Salmon Meat cantaloupes brought \$1.50-2.75 per standard crate of 45 melons in terminal markets; \$1.10-1.15 f.o.b. Brawley. Georgia Hiley peaches, all sizes, \$1.00-1.75 per 1/2 bushel basket in city markets; 50-85¢ f.o.b. Macon. Florida and Georgia Tom Watson watermelons, 26-30 average, \$215-245 bulk per car auction sales in New York City; 24-30 pound average, \$50-\$75 f.o.b. Moultrie.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 1 point from the previous close to 11.93 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.26 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 11.52 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 11.49 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 23¢; 91 Score, 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 90 Score, 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ -16¢; S. Daisies, 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ -15¢; Y. Americas, 15-15 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ -28 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Standards, 25-25 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Firsts, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LVII, No. 75

Section 1

June 27, 1935

## TRADE PACT APPROVED

An international agreement designed to stop nations from chiseling in on the trade advantages of multilateral economic pacts was approved yesterday by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The agreement, already signed by five nations, including the United States, would bar nations remaining outside of multilateral pacts (those between more than two nations) from invoking their most-favored-nation treaties to receive the benefits of such wider international unions. (A.P.)

## MIDWEST WEATHER

The Middle West, burned by drought and choked by dust last year, last night counted three dead and extensive crop and property damage from torrential rain, says a Des Moines report by the Associated Press. Flood waters swirled in Iowa and Missouri, downpours ranging up to three inches fell in Kansas and general rains saturated the area. Harvest and planting delays caused by excessive precipitations swept grain prices upward on the Chicago market. There the situation was termed "alarming".

## CANADIAN GRAIN BOARD

An Ottawa report by the Associated Press says approval by the wheat pools of the government's proposal to create a Dominion grain board to control the crop marketing in the prairie provinces was rounded off yesterday by George Bennett, member of the Alberta wheat pool board. He declared one of the best things in the proposal was the elimination of speculation in futures. Mr. Bennett followed Paul Bredt, representative of the Manitoba pools, and L. C. Brouillette of the Saskatchewan pools. He said all three agreed the government should place in the bill provision for the payment of a minimum price to the producer. He said wheat could not be produced under 65 cents a bushel.

## N.E. MILK COUNCIL

A milk control board council of ten Northeastern States was formed at a meeting of milk control officials from New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland yesterday. Joseph C. Cort, Massachusetts milk administrator, was elected secretary. The group will appoint a committee to study methods of coordinating activities to exchange information and possibly to reach interstate milk compacts tending to prevent the flow of milk from one market to another. (New York Times.)

## UTILITY BILL

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States came out yesterday in favor of the Utility Control Bill now pending before the House. This version of the measure would vest in the Securities and Exchange Commission broad discretionary powers to compel simplification and dissolution of present holding company structures. (New York Times.)



Farm Credit Expansion      With marked improvement in agriculture already apparent and further improvement confidently expected, a greatly expanded volume of farm credit will be required, especially short-term credit, stated Governor Myers of the Farm Credit Administration, in an address before the Graduate School of Banking which is being conducted at New Brunswick, N.J., by the American Institute of Banking Section of the American Bankers Association and Rutgers University. "To finance the rapidly unfolding improvement in the farming industry indicates a much greater volume of business for both the production credit associations organized under the supervision of the Farm Credit Administration and for private financing institutions," Governor Myers said. "Some people have expressed a fear that the cooperative credit associations are threatening the business of country banks; but these institutions have neither the desire nor the resources to monopolize a field which is still in the infancy of development. The greater part of the short-term field is as yet untouched by institutions equipped to sell credit as a commodity..." (Wall Street Journal, June 25.)

Wooden Radio Towers      The completion of an all-wooden radio tower in Richmond, Virginia, represents a turning point in the history of the American lumber industry, according to Axel H. Oxholm, recently chief of the Forest Products Division of the Department of Commerce. This tower is the highest wooden structure in the Western Hemisphere and is built on the principle of the modern connector for timber construction introduced into the United States from Europe by the Department of Commerce and adapted to American conditions through testing by the Forest Products Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Standards of the Department of Commerce. Engineers of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association have made important improvements in the plan of the European type of wooden towers, and have designed a three-legged tower instead of the four-legged tower which is customary in Europe. (West Coats Lumberman, June.)

British Agriculture      Country Life (London) for June 15, in an editorial commenting on the changes in the British Government, says: "...In the realm of agricultura we are fortunate to have had for the past two years a minister who brings not only keenness and enthusiasm, but a trained scientific mind to the difficult task of reorganizing our basic industry in the face of a world of falling prices. The government's policy of organizing distribution and safeguarding markets has already created conditions in which, if it is pursued, the land can absorb more labor. A policy of developing the home market has become a strictly practical one now that so much has been done to restore the national finances and now that fiscal policy has become a matter of business rather than of sentiment. It has also become an absolutely necessary one. A new balance must be struck between town and country, for it must be realized that the gigantic pre-war export trade and the huge revenue from our overseas investments are--for the present, at any rate--no longer available to pay for the imported food supplies which the nation has in the past required..."

Sears Roebuck                Sales of Sears Roebuck & Company for 4 and 20 weeks  
Up 29 Percent                ended June 18 compare as follows: 4 weeks, \$32,294,789  
                                 for 1935 and \$25,023,393 for 1934, a gain of 29.1 percent;  
20 weeks, \$148,056,923 for 1935 and \$118,997,988 for 1934, a gain of 24.4  
percent. Sales for the fifth period, ended June 18 last, have been ex-  
ceeded for that period only once in the company's history, namely in 1929,  
when sales for the corresponding period were \$34,008,389. (Press.)

Congress                    On June 24 the Senate, considering bills on the calendar,  
                                 passed the following: S. 2551, to make immediately available  
the unexpended balance of certain appropriations for the construction or re-  
construction of roads and bridges in the flood areas of Missouri, Mississippi,  
Louisiana, Arkansas, Kentucky and Alabama; S. 810, equalizing annual leave  
of employees of the Department of Agriculture stationed outside the conti-  
nental limits of the United States. The conference report on H.R. 7160 to  
provide for agricultural research and further development of extension work  
and land-grant colleges, was submitted to the House. On June 25, the Senate,  
considering bills on the calendar, passed the following: S. 2664, to aid in  
defraying the expenses of the Third Triennial Meeting of the Associated  
Country Women of the World, to be held in this country in June 1936; S. 2695,  
to add certain lands to the Medicine Bow National Forest, Wyoming; H.R. 7235,  
to amend "an act to provide suitable quarters for certain government ser-  
vices at El Paso, Texas., etc." (this measure, which includes the Bureau  
of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, will now be sent to the President);  
S. 2990 to preserve from extinction the American eagle. The Senate received  
a communication from the President transmitting a supplemental estimate of  
appropriation for the Washington-Gettysburg Boulevard, amounting to \$10,000,  
to be immediately available and to remain available until expended. (S.Doc.  
88).

Latin-American            "One serious obstacle in the way of a reduction of  
Revenue Tariffs tariffs is the dependence of a number of countries upon  
                                 customs revenues to defray government expenditures. This  
is particularly true in South America, where the proportion of government  
revenues derived from import duties remains quite large in most countries,"  
says an editorial in the New York Journal of Commerce (June 25). "Thus,  
Chile's collections of import duties represent about 37 percent of her  
total ordinary revenues. In Colombia, tariffs yield 55 percent of govern-  
ment revenues, while in Paraguay the percentage is even higher...Tariff  
reductions for these countries is thus closely tied up with the need for  
reforming their taxation systems. While Argentina, Mexico, Brazil and  
Colombia derive some revenue from income taxes, other Latin-American coun-  
tries have not made material use of this type of direct taxation. Land  
and real estate taxes also are comparatively low. Reorganization of the  
taxation system in these countries to include a reasonable amount of direct  
taxation would make possible both more effective reciprocal tariff conces-  
sions and a strengthening of their fiscal systems...Now that economic con-  
ditions are improving, an era of needed fiscal reform which will benefit  
these countries and those who do business with them may be expected."



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

June 26 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations) : Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.00-12.75; cows, good 6.25-7.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-10.75; vealers good and choice 7.50-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.75-9.50; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.15-9.50; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.50-9.30; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, spring lambs good and choice 7.60-9.25.

Grain: No.1 D.No.Spr. Wheat\* Minneap. 96 1/4-97 1/4; No.2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap. 95 1/4-96 1/4; No.2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 81 3/4-85 3/8; No.1 Durum, Duluth, 83 3/4-103 3/4; No.2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 84 1/4-86 1/2; Chic. 91 1/2-93 1/2 (Nom); St.Louis 91 1/2 (Nom); No.2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 86 1/2 (Nom); No.1 W.Wh. Portland 73; No.2 rye, Minneap. 45-47; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 85 3/4-87; St.Louis 87 1/2-88; No.3 yellow, Chi. 86; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 84 3/4-85 1/4 (Nom); No.3 white oats, Minneap. 37 7/8-38 7/8; K.C. 39 1/2-43; Chi. 39; St.Louis 41-41 1/2; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 92-95; Fair to good malting, Minneap. 70-76; No.2, Minneap. 45-46; No.1 flaxseed, Minneap. 1.55 3/4-1.61 3/4.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes ranged \$1.62 1/2-2.40 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$1.30-1.40 f.o.b. Washington. Virginia Cobblers \$1.65-2.50 in the East; \$1.50-1.65 f.o.b. Eastern Shore Points. Maine sacked Green Mountains 70¢-\$1.00 per 100 pound sacks in eastern cities. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions ranged \$1.50-1.90 per 50 pound sack in city markets. California Yellows \$1.40-1.65 in a few cities. California Salmon Meat cantaloupes brought \$1.75-2.50 per standard crate of 45 melons in terminal markets; \$1.00 f.o.b. Brawley. Georgia Hiley peaches, all sizes, \$1.10-2.00 per 1/2 bushel basket in city markets; mostly 75¢ f.o.b. Macon. Florida and Georgia Tom Watson watermelons, 26-32 pound average, \$260-295 bulk per car, auction sales in New York City; 26-32 lb. average \$40-70.00 f.o.b. Moultrie.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 6 points from the previous close to 11.99 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.16 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 9 points to 11.61 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 11.55 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 23 1/4 cents; 91 Score, 23 cents; 90 Score, 22 1/2 cents. Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 15 1/2-16 cents; S. Daisies, 14 3/4-15 cents; Y. Americas, 15-15 1/4 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26-28 1/2 cents; Standards, 25 1/4-25 1/2 cents; Firsts, 24 1/2 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LVII, No. 76

Section 1

June 28, 1935

**CURRENCY**                      Hope that the British Government would not oppose  
**STABILIZATION**            currency stabilization indefinitely was expressed at the international chambers of commerce congress at Paris yesterday after British delegates accepted an American resolution urging steadier moneys. Sir Alan Garrett Anderson, director of the Bank of England, headed the British group in the congress' stabiliztion committee which agreed to back the American gold stabilization resolution urging stabilization as an essential to trade recovery. (A.P.)

**CANADIAN**                      The Canadian Government's commitment during its four-year effort to stabilize Canadian wheat prices was revealed  
**WHEAT**                      yesterday to the committee which is considering the proposed nationalization of Canadian grain marketing. Robert Findlay, treasurer of the central selling agency of the prairie wheat pools, whose wheat was taken over by John I. McFarland in 1931 on behalf of the government, revealed that the government's total commitment was \$205,000,000. Against this it holds 228,562,000 bushels of wheat in cash or options. (New York Times.)

**CANADIAN**                      Removal of Canadian tariff discriminations against  
**TARIFFS**                      goods imported through this country's ports will be asked when representatives of the Washington Government meet with Canadian authorities to negotiate the pending trade treaty between the two countries. At present, for instance, English goods imported through a Canadian port pay the lowest duty. It unloaded in New York and shipped overland into Canada, they pay the highest duty and an added penalty of 10 percent. This country will ask that all goods imported from the United States be assessed the "intermediate" tariff rate. (Press.)

**R.R. DEVICE**                      A "cross-licensing section" among railroads, providing  
**PATENTS**                      for an arrangement by which all roads could enjoy the advantages of devices on which the patents are owned by one road, and the joint acquisition of patents which could be used for the general technical improvement of all carrier lines, were recommended to the regional coordinating committees yesterday by Federal Transportation Coordinator Eastman. This was the fourth and last volume of reports submitted with the idea of promoting more cohesive and economical management as well as greater safety. (New York Times.)

**DEPOSIT INSURANCE**            Government insurance of bank deposits up to \$5,000, under the existing temporary program, which would expire at midnight Sunday, will be extended for 60 days through a joint resolution approved in both congressional branches yesterday. (New York Times.)



California                    "California agriculture has a new ally--virtually  
Timber "Crops"    a new type of farmer--due to a changing order in the tim-  
ber industry, according to S. Rexford Black, secretary-  
manager of the California Forest Protective Association," says the Califor-  
nia Citrograph (July). "Taking a leaf from the farmer's notebook, the  
timberman is placing his business on 'a crop basis' and growing as he har-  
vests...Two California timber companies already have qualified under the  
new set-up, with new growth for last year equaling or exceeding their  
'cut'. It is of special significance, incidentally, that the Fruit Grow-  
ers Supply Company--one of the first lumber concerns to follow in the  
farmer's footsteps--is a subsidiary of the California Fruit Growers Ex-  
change, the state's largest farm cooperative...The trend toward sustain-  
ed production in California's great timber areas also has particular  
interest for the California farmer, as it will check the stripping of water-  
sheds, affording protection against winter flood and aiding nature in the  
storage of water for a summer supply."

I. C. C.                    "The International Chamber of Commerce opened its  
Congress                    eighth biennial congress at Paris with addresses that  
demonstrated that international currency stabilization  
and the reduction of trade barriers remain the primary objects of business  
leaders throughout the world," reports Herbert L. Matthews in a wireless  
to the New York Times. "...Frederick Fentener van Vlissingen, president  
of the chamber, in his description of what has happened since the Vienna  
Congress in 1933, said: 'What we asked for would have brought us a more  
efficient international distribution of commodities; that is to say, a  
more effective division of labor between nations, so essential to a satis-  
factory standard of living, stable currencies, steadier price levels, and  
a gradual restoration of that confidence without which lasting economic  
welfare cannot be built up. What we got was more trade barriers, greater  
monetary instability, increasing transfer difficulties and a greater lack  
of confidence than ever before...As long as the foundations of world trade  
are not restored we cannot have confidence in the future development of  
the business situation...'"

Leprosy                    Culture of leprosy bacilli for the first time since  
Bacilli                    their discovery in 1871 was reported to the Academy of  
Medicine (French) recently by two French scientists, Dr. A.  
Vaudremer and Mlle. C. Brun. They asserted the bacilli were destroyed  
within 24 hours by serum obtained from lepers. Vaccine obtained from  
their cultures had been used with "satisfactory results," the scientists  
reported. They said the cultures, obtained after seven years of research,  
showed the leprosy bacilli, which were first discovered by the Norwegian  
doctor Armauer Hansen, developed like those of tuberculosis through suc-  
cessive stages from the first granular form. (A.P.)

Congress,  
June 26

The Senate received a communication from the President transmitting draft of a proposed provision of legislation affecting an existing appropriation of the Department of Agriculture, namely, "loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas, 1934 and 1935" (S.Doc. 91). The Senate also received a communication from the President transmitting two supplemental estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year 1936, for the Department of Agriculture, namely, "Bureau of Biological Survey: maintenance of mammal and bird reservations, \$35,000; Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine: West Indian fruit fly and black fly, \$36,000 (S.Doc. 93). Mr. Fletcher submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the second deficiency appropriation bill for eradication and control of the West Indian fruit fly and black fly. The Senate Committee on Banking and Currency reported out with amendment S. 2470 to amend section 36 of the emergency farm mortgage act of 1933 (S.Rept. 962). The Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys reported out without amendment H.R. 3061 to authorize the adjustment of the boundaries of the Chelan National Forest, Washington (S.Rept. 936). The House agreed to the conference report on H.R. 7160 to provide for agricultural research and further development of extension work and the land-grant colleges.

Pine for  
Paper

the  
Slash pine from/southern coastal plain region is to be used for making craft paper and bags in a new \$4,000,000 factory which will be built in Savannah, Georgia, by the Union Bag and Paper Corporation, says a Science Service report. The mill will use over 70,000 cords of slash pine a year and its daily output will be about 120 tons of pulp. It is estimated that within 150 miles of Savannah there are 9,000,000 acres of pine woods available for paper making. It is expected that in the Savannah radius at least 4,500,000 cords a year can be grown, thus maintaining continuous production.

British Bird  
Banding

R. M. Lockley, author of "Tracing the Migration Routes of Birds" in The Field (London) for June 8, says: "Up to date well over four hundred thousand wild birds have been marked with numbered aluminum rings since the inception of the British Birds Marking Scheme some 25 years ago. Ringing was just getting into its stride when the World War broke out. For obvious reasons very little was done while the war lasted. But afterwards the number of birds ringed each year rose rapidly from 5,276 in 1920 to 38,441 in 1933. Tens of thousands of birds are now ringed annually and it is probable that the 40,000 mark has been passed for 1934. A valuable feature of late years has been the growing increase in the number of adult, as against nestling, birds which have been ringed..."

Sugar Pest

One hundred giant toads from Hawaii have arrived at Brisbane, Australia, to save sugar cane in Queensland from the ravages of a destructive beetle, according to a Melbourne report to the New York Times. The toads will be bred in a laboratory for distribution in the stricken areas. They are expected to save sugar cane worth millions of dollars.



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

June 27 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.25-12.75; cows good 6.50-7.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.75-11.00; vealers good and choice 7.50-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.85-9.65; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.25-9.70; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.60-9.45; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.15. Slaughter sheep and lambs, spring lambs good and choice 7.10-8.85.

Grain: No.1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 95 5/8-96 5/8; No.2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap. 94 5/8-95 5/8; No.2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 81 3/4-85 3/4; No.1 Durum, Duluth, 83 3/4-103 3/4; No.2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 85-86 1/4; Chi. 91 3/4-92 3/4 (Nom); St.Louis 91 (Nom); No.2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 85; No.1 W.Wh. Portland 73; No.2 rye, Minneap. 44 7/8-46 7/8; No.2 yellow corn, K.C. 85 1/2-87; St. Louis 87; No.3 yellow, Chi. 85-85 1/4; No.2 mixed, Chi. 83 3/4-84 1/4 (Nom); No.3 white oats, Minneap. 37 3/8-38 3/8; K.C. 39 1/2-42; Chi. 38; St.Louis 40 (Nom); Choice malting barley, Minneap. 91-94; Fair to good malting, Minneap. 70-76; No.2, Minneap. 44-45; No.1 flaxseed, Minneap. 1.54 1/2-1.60 1/2.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes ranged \$1.65-\$2 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$1.20-\$1.35 f.o.b. Washington. Virginia stock \$1.60-\$2.25 in city markets; \$1.40-\$1.50 f.o.b. East Shore points. Maine sacked Green Mountains 60¢-90¢ per 100 pounds in the East. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites one car 75¢ carlot sales in Chicago. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$1.25-\$1.90 per 50-pound sack in city markets; \$1. f.o.b. North Texas points. Georgia Hiley peaches, all sizes, 75¢-\$1.75 per 1/2 bushel basket in terminal markets; 75¢-\$1 f.o.b. Macon. California Salmon Meat cantaloupes \$1.50-\$2.25 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets; 90¢-\$1 f.o.b. Brawley. Florida, Georgia and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 26-30 pound average, \$245-\$280 bulk per car, auction sales, in New York City; 24-30 pounds average \$40-\$70 f.o.b. Moultrie.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 4 points from the previous close to 12.03 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.28 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points to 11.68 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 8 points to 11.63 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 23½ cents; 91 Score, 23½ cents; 90 Score, 23¼ cents. Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 16-16½ cents; S. Daisies, 14¾-15 cents; Y. Americas, 15-15¼ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26½-29 cents; Standards, 25¾-26 cents; Firsts, 24¾ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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Section 1

June 29, 1935

## CURRENCY POLICIES

A Paris report by the Associated Press says Rudolf S. Hecht, president of the American Bankers Association, told the International Chamber of Commerce congress yesterday the United States and Great Britain already have taken steps toward stabilization. "The British equalization fund and the American stabilization fund," he said, "have been wisely and effectively used, resulting in a considerable degree of temporary stabilization, but the road back will be slow and arduous because the proposed methods of return differ widely..."

## AYRES ON INFLATION

Col. Leonard P. Ayres, vice president of the Cleveland Trust Company and well-known economist, warned bankers yesterday that inflation as an ultimate development seems to be a very real danger. "We have so enormously increased the capacity of our banking system for credit expansion that it is difficult to see how we could have a vigorous business revival without having it develop into a credit inflation," he said. (A.P.)

## GOLD CLAUSE DAMAGES

An Administration bill to deny holders of Government securities the right to claim damages in court actions as a result of dollar devaluation was introduced yesterday by Chairman Steagall, of the House Banking Committee. The legislation was requested Thursday by President Roosevelt in a special message to Congress. (A.P.)

## N.Y.C. CREAM PRICES

A reduction in minimum cream prices in the New York City metropolitan area, effective Monday, was announced yesterday by Peter G. Ten Eyck, Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets. The reduction amounts to 6 cents a quart, 3 cents a pint and 1 cent a half pint and brings prices back to the same level as of March 1. (New York Times.)

## FOOD PRICES

With 15 of the 31 items quoted lower than a week ago and only 7 advances, the Dun & Bradstreet weekly food index declined 2 cents during the period ended June 25 to stand at \$2.56. This marks the lowest for 1935 and shows a total drop of 20 cents from the February 12 high point of \$2.76. (A.P.)



**Farmers' Fire Mutuals** Of all farm property in the United States covered by fire insurance, about 55 percent is protected by mutual fire insurance associations owned and controlled by farmers, according to Victor N. Valgren, in charge of insurance investigations of the Cooperative Division, Farm Credit Administration, in discussing this form of cooperative activity at a recent meeting of representatives of the Banks for Cooperatives. During the past 20 years the business of these companies has more than doubled--from five and a quarter billion dollars in 1915 to over eleven billion dollars in 1935. Dr. Valgren said that there are at present about 1,900 farmer-owned mutual fire insurance companies in the United States. "Considered as a group, these mutual farmers' fire insurance companies held an increasingly important place in the field of agricultural insurance in this country," declared Dr. Valgren. "They are most strongly developed in the Middle Atlantic and North Central States...The companies in the North Central States operate at the lowest cost for any section of the country; here the average cost is about 23 cents for each \$100 of insurance. In New England and the South the cost of operation is substantially higher with costs ranging as high as 60 or 70 cents a hundred. The South has very few of these companies..." (FCA, No. 7-44.)

**World Trade** A Geneva report by the Associated Press says world trade increased 3 percent in 1934, according to the Review of World Trade for 1935 published recently by the League of Nations. The figure compared with a 2 percent increase in 1933. The 1934 figures brought the world trade to a level representing 77.5 percent of the 1929 figure. Referring to 1934, the report said: "The United States exports of manufactured goods rose in quantity by as much as 30 percent. The United States imports declined, and for the first time since the war years, fell below the value of German imports."

**Weather Records** Warning that great losses and sweeping social changes might result from drought and erosion in the semi-arid sections of the Great Plains unless careful long-range planning superseded the haphazard methods of the past, Dr. Isaiah Bowman told scientists of the American Association for the Advancement of Science that facts more valuable "than all the gold in the Klondike" were buried in climatological records at Washington. Dr. Bowman, one of the President's scientific advisers, asserted that there had been persistent and long-standing neglect of analyses of accumulated climatological data due to the lack of research personnel in the Weather Bureau, "where climatological work has always been handicapped by insufficient appropriations". (New York Times.)

**Argentine Trade** Argentina's exports to the United States doubled in the first five months of this year compared with the corresponding period last year, says a Buenos Aires report to the press. The National Statistical Bureau's report for May values the shipments to the United States since January 1 at 71,600,000 pesos, compared with 36,500,000 pesos at the end of May last year.

Congress,                   The Senate agreed to the conference report on H.R.  
June 27                   7160 to provide for agricultural research and development  
                          of extension work and the land-grant colleges; this bill  
will now be sent to the President for approval. The Senate Committee on  
Commerce reported out with amendments S. 2825 to provide for a National  
Planning Board (S.Rept. 974); and, without amendment, H.R. 7590 to create  
a Central Statistical Committee and Central Statistical Board (S.Rept.  
975).

Expensive                   Pointing out how expensive a luxury protective tariffs  
Tariffs                   are, Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State, recently  
                          told an audience that in order to protect the beet and cane  
sugar crops of the United States, which are valued at \$60,000,000 annually,  
an import duty is levied on inbound shipments of sugar which costs the con-  
sumers of sugar in this country \$200,000,000 annually. In the same way  
the German people today are paying about \$150,000,000 a year in import  
duties on hog products in order that the German hog raising and packing  
industry may become self-sufficient, which they probably never can any  
more than the United States can do without foreign sugar. (N.W.Miller, June 26.)

Rural                    "Three-quarters of the nation's highways still remain  
Roads                   unimproved," New England Homestead (June 22) comments edi-  
                          torially. "It therefore becomes evident that the prospect  
for any extensive improvement of the farm-to-market roads depends upon the  
farmers uniting in their demands upon their highway commissions for such  
highways. Farm and business leaders of each community should assist in  
planning rural road projects and should direct the attention of the relief  
administrators to the merits of such work in providing both immediate em-  
ployment and lasting benefits. One county in New York State in the past  
three years has constructed more than 350 miles of improved rural roads,  
giving employment to 6,000 men. The movement to extend a similar program  
to embrace a considerable mileage in each state should have the support  
of every individual farmer and every farm organization."

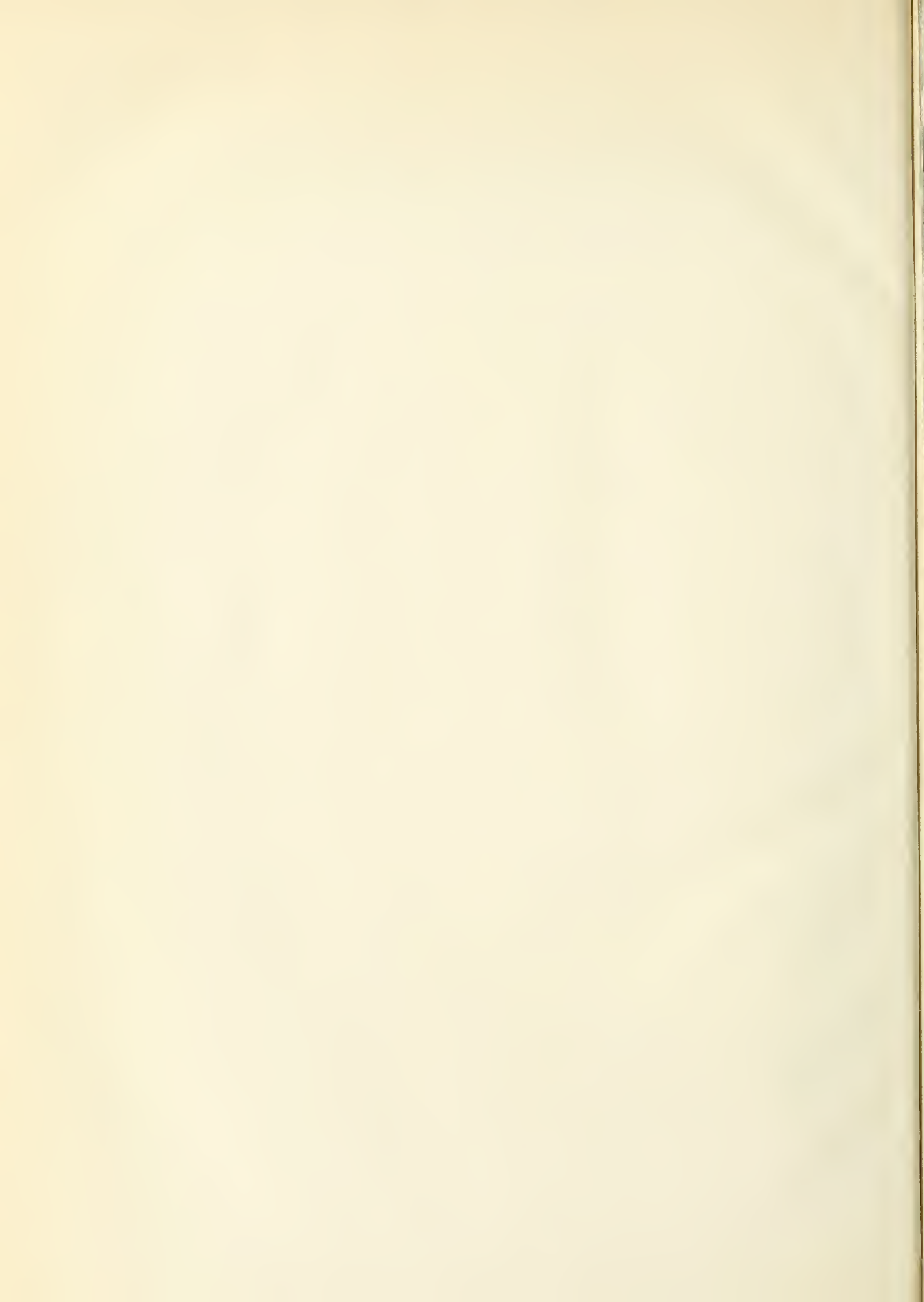
Soil                    Nature Magazine (July), in an article on "The Soil  
Conservation           and Civilization", says in part: "In the eleventh hour the  
                          present Soil Conservation Service is created to prevent  
future wastage of our soil. Here for the first time in the history of  
our country is a plan-wise attempt at large scale, comprehensive erosion  
and flood control projects. Already it is combating erosion and the evils  
of stream and reservoir silting on approximately twenty-seven <sup>million</sup> acres in  
27 states. And this is only a start. The new bureau faces a Herculean  
task. It must join battle against increasing floods, against social dis-  
organization and wildlife depletion. Its creation is as significant a  
step as the creation of the national forest system. Already the new ser-  
vice, under the head of H. H. Bennett, one of the pioneer leaders for soil  
conservation in the United States, is gathering about it a nucleus of  
scientists and administrators...The essence of the problem is time..."











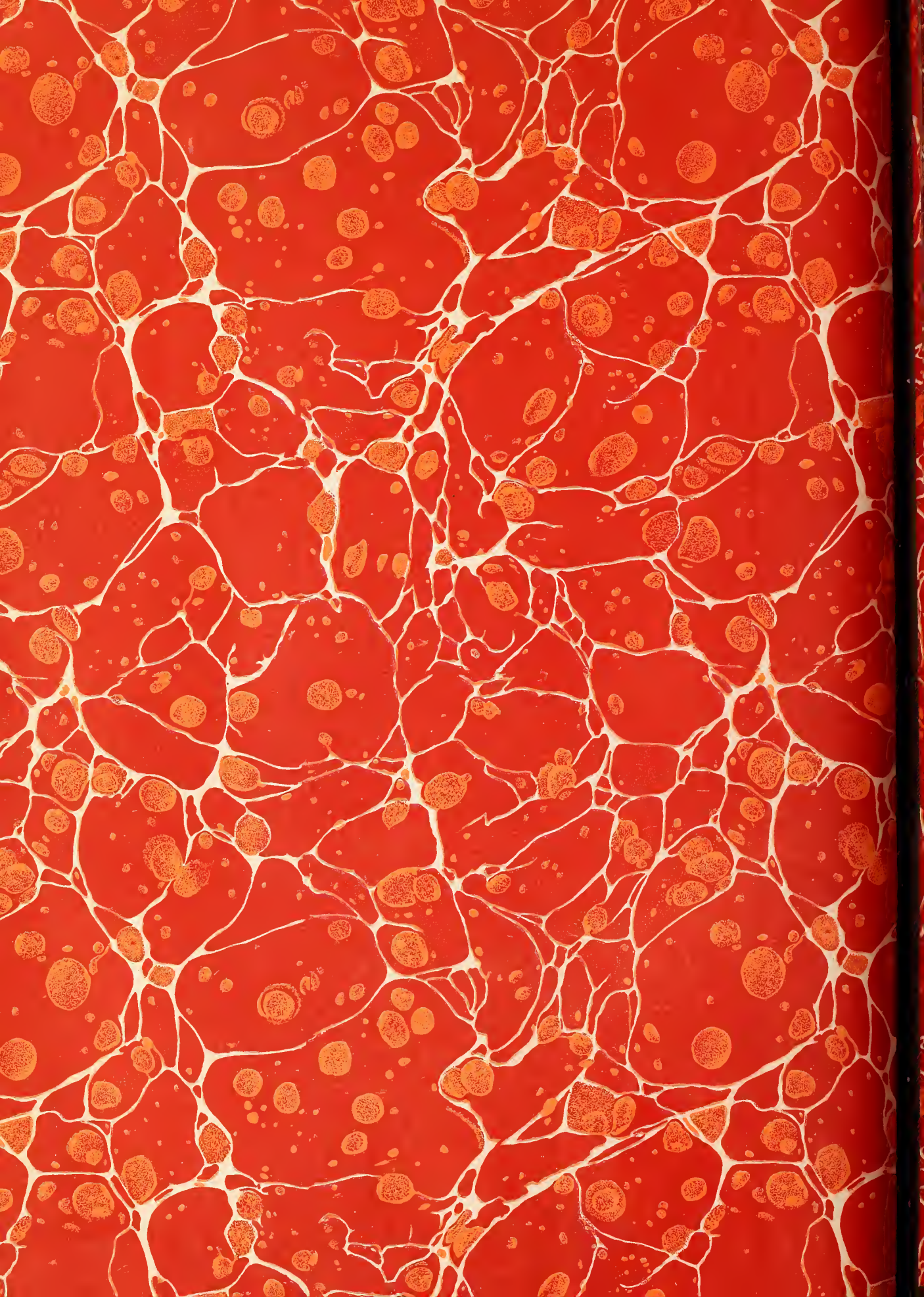














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